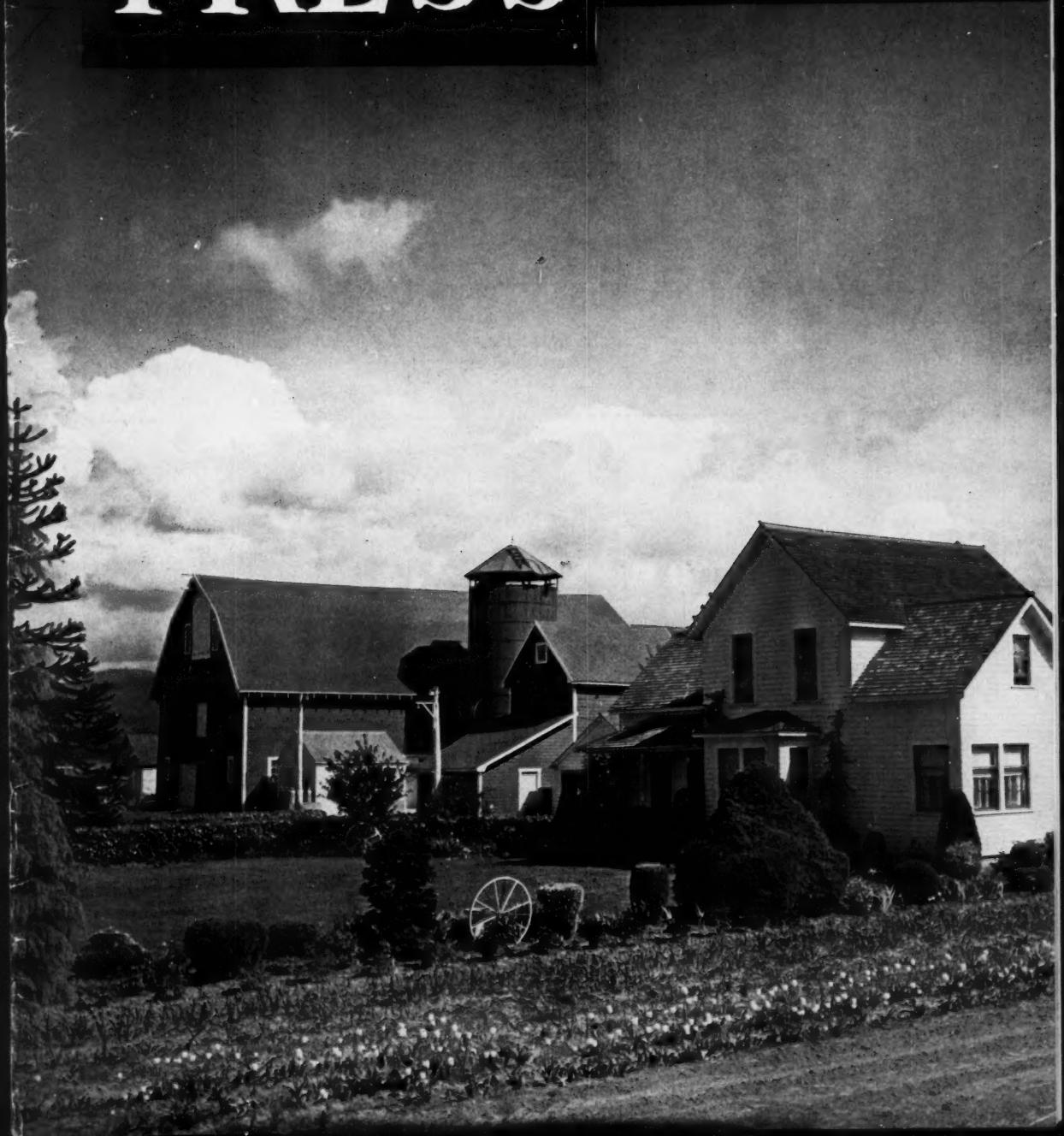


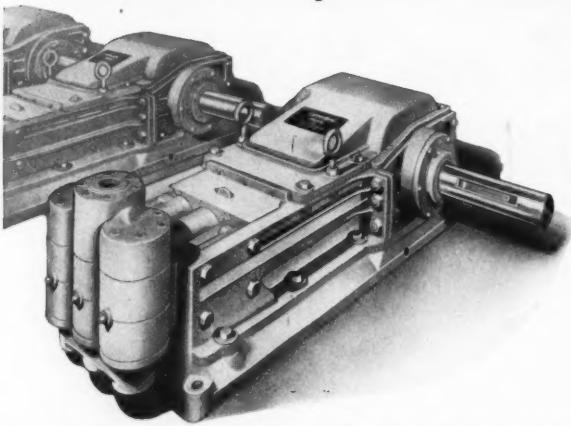
PRESS

57th YEAR



• •

LUMMUS Speedex HYDRAULIC PUMP



It is new. It has capacity enough for two or three rams. Completely enclosed, self-lubricated. Roller bearing crank-shaft. Insert type connecting rod bearings. Permanent type packing. Engineered for long, trouble-free service. A truly modern pump. Write for Bulletin #642 which has all the details.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

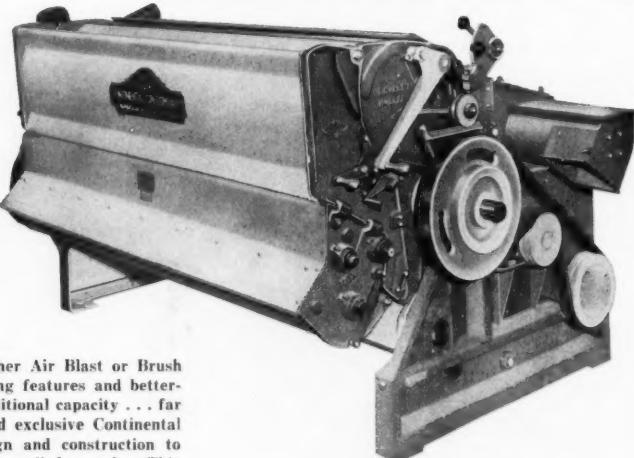
Dallas, Texas

Columbus, Georgia

Memphis, Tennessee

Our Completely NEW 90-SAW GIN STAND

OUR new Gin Stand — available in either Air Blast or Brush types — incorporates more outstanding features and betterments than any gin ever manufactured. Additional capacity . . . far superior moting ability . . . many new and exclusive Continental features have been embodied in the design and construction to achieve increased efficiency and insure unexcelled samples. This new gin is the latest in a long line of gin machinery that Continental has pioneered and developed for the cotton ginning industry over a period of 118 years.



CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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CONVEYING and ELEVATING EQUIPMENT

- ★ Complete Systems ★ Screw Conveyor Boxes**
- ★ Conveyor Box Covers ★ Wood Box Linings**

Boardman Steel Conveyor Boxes

Boardman standard steel conveyor boxes are available with formed or angle iron tops —either can be furnished with butt strap or steel flange joints. Steel Flanges can be furnished with or without feet.

Boardman Conveyor Box is uniform in size and is made of first quality steel sheets that are uniform in gauge. Each section is painted with rust-inhibiting, neutral gray paint, providing good protection to the box when it is exposed to the weather. Special paint, or hot dip galvanizing, will be furnished when specified.

Special Conveyor Boxes

We are experienced and equipped to build special design conveyor boxes and covers. Examples are . . . steam jacketed, both in U and round shape . . . drop bottom box . . . perforated bottom U shape box . . . etc. We can also fabricate either the standard style or special design box made of stainless steel, aluminum, or other alloys.

Conveyor Box Covers

Boardman Conveyor Box Covers are available in the following four types: SLIP ON, BOLTED, SPRING CLIP and WEATHER-PROOF.



THE BOARDMAN co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. PHONE 6-3435

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Here

WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT...that's cotton!

When the Quartermaster Corps wanted a fabric that could give the GI protection against cold without weighing him down, where did it go? To cotton! That rugged, hard-wearing, outer-garment fabric that licks every other combat material nine ways from Sunday!

Everywhere

YES, COTTON'S THE PICK!

Take any fiber, take any test, bet all you've got on cotton. It's the champ in wear, colorfastness, coolness, absorbency, freshness, permeability. It tops them all, coming and going, on any battleground you select. Here, there, everywhere...you can count on cotton.

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL
Memphis • New York

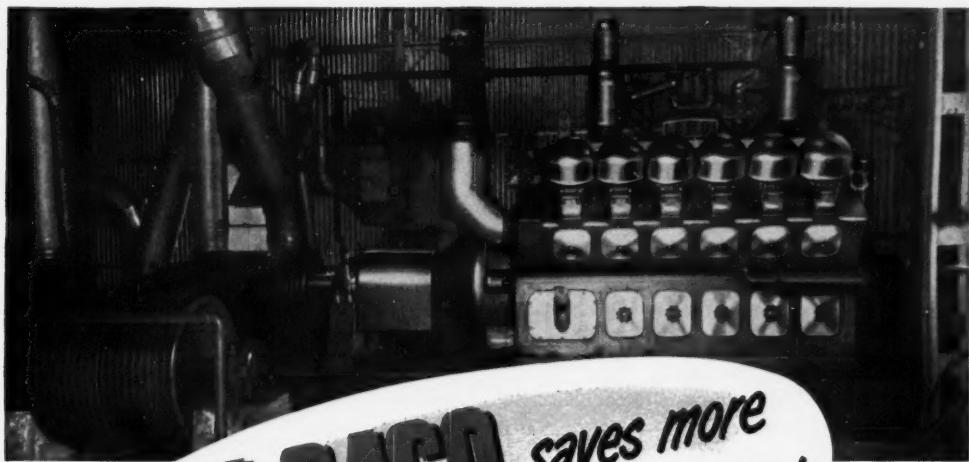


There

SOFTNESS WITHOUT LIMPNESS...that's cotton!

When a leading dress designer wanted a fabric that could be soft without losing its shape, where did she go? To cotton! Here's the soft, fresh, hard-wearing fabric that's perfectly at home in any garment, any place, anytime, anywhere.

COTTON
...the world's most useful fiber!



LeRoi L-3460 saves more than 84¢ per bale

... a report from Lamesa, Texas Gin

Lamesa Cooperative Gin

"Yours for Service"

R. L. JONES, Manager

Lamesa, Texas

December 16, 1950

Mr. Lawrence Lusk
Farmers Supply
Lubbock, Texas

Dear Mr. Lusk:
The following are the figures on cost per
bale basis of last year's operating season:

For electricity and gas to run the dryer the
total amount is \$7,569.45. We ginned 7,539
bales of cotton and this figures 100.405 cents
per bale. This was carried out into the
thousandths of a cent.

For gas and oil the total amount is \$1,445.74.
On this gin we ginned 9,074 bales of cotton and
this figures 15.932 cents per bale. This also
was carried out in the thousandths of a cent.

Yours truly,
Glynn Batson
Glynn Batson, Bookkeeper
LAMESA COOPERATIVE GINS

This letter from Mr. Batson is proof of the big savings you make, when you use economical Le Roi engines. Savings that arise from operation on low-cost, clean-burning natural gas, butane, or propane — savings in the form of lower fuel, oil, and maintenance costs.

Here are a few other reasons why you can count on the L-3460 to give you low-cost power:

- ✓ You get 450 hp, for continuous duty — enough to handle all the equipment in a modern gin installation — plus plenty of reserve power when you need it.
- ✓ The L-3460 is easily installed — requires less floor space than engines of similar horsepower.
- ✓ Operates at the constant speed necessary for uniform, high-quality cotton. Semi-hydraulic governor insures quick response to load changes.
- ✓ Maintenance costs are low too. Sturdy, one-piece crankcase and cylinder construction, the use of oil filters and oil coolers, replaceable cylinder sleeves, simple cooling system and carburetion — all these and many other features give you dependable performance.

Besides the L-3460, Le Roi has 5 sizes of engines from 40 hp. up. All have proven themselves in Cotton Industry service — for low-cost, dependable operation. Your Le Roi distributor can show you a money-saving Le Roi installation. Call on him and see for yourself why Le Roi engines produce power at the lowest cost per bale.

LE ROI COMPANY

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors

Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, La. • Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La. • Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas

From the
**Farms
 of
 America...**



WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

And no wonder. A true farm product, Allsweet is made from clear rich food oils blended—by an exclusive process—with cultured pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet—the margarine with the delicate *natural* flavor.

SWIFT & COMPANY

PRESS

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING



Volume 52

March 31, 1951

Number 7

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The Cover

No matter where you find them—whether in the wheat belt, the soybean-corn belt or the cotton belt—the well-kept farm home and its buildings always reflect a well-managed, profitable farming operation.

A. Devaney Photo.



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS



This pump is specially packed to withstand the devastating action of the aromatic oils used almost universally in the new cotton spray formulations.

It is but one of the several Oberdorfer Cotton Spray Pumps available to you on the equipment of better known cotton spray rig manufacturers.

DON'T DEPEND ON SUB-ZERO WEATHER TO HAVE DESTROYED BOLL WEEVILS...

BE SURE—CONSULT YOUR COUNTY AGENT

The U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Tallulah, La. Laboratory, reports that in spite of 12 below zero weather on Feb. 2 that on Feb. 14 and 15—2420 live boll weevils were counted per acre.

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<p>AGRICULTURAL PUMP DIVISION — Dept. CG 5132</p> <p>Oberdorfer Foundries, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send me names of cotton spray rig manufacturers using Oberdorfer cotton pumps.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Send me name of nearest Oberdorfer cotton pump distributor.</p>
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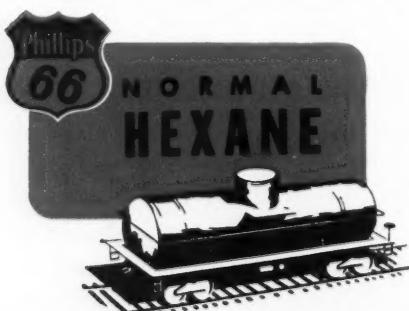
Low Solvent Loss!

PLANT operation goes along like a dream when you use Phillips 66 Solvents! No solvent loss nightmares . . . because Phillips 66 Solvents stay on the job. No light ends to lose . . . no heavy residue left in the meal. And because these high-

quality solvents are exceptionally uniform, there are fewer mechanical adjustments to make.

Phillips 66 Solvents are notable for narrow boiling range. For example, Phillips Hexane meets a rigid specification of 150 to 156 F. It always *meets* and often *beats* the "spec" with a spread of 4 to 5 degrees! Water-white, free from contaminating tastes or odors, Phillips 66 Solvents take the oil out of the meal and the headaches out of plant operation.

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PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

NOW THEY'RE Seeding the Clouds

By IVAN J. CAMPBELL • Editor

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

■ Take your choice: If you want more rain than you're now getting the cloudseeder probably can grant your wish. But if you want less, he'll undertake a rain-decreasing job for you too.

LOUD SEEDING, rain control, rain increasing, or whatever else you wish to call it, is a fast-growing science that has captured the imagination of the entire country.

But, contrary to popular belief, releasing silver iodide particles or other material into a cloud to prod it into releasing moisture to slake the thirst of the earth below is a complete waste of time unless it is going to rain anyway.

That's the way Dr. Irving T. Krick describes it, and he ought to know. He calls the process "rain increasing" and not, as it is popularly called, "rain making."

Dr. Krick's Water Resources Development Corporation, founded in March 1950 at Pasadena, Calif., but now in the process of moving to Denver, Colo., has a long lead in the weathermaking field and claims that notable results have come from its operations. Backing him are ranchers and farmers on whose lands he has made more rain fall than would have if nature had been left to do the job alone.

But there are those who have not accepted the new science, and among them is the U.S. Weather Bureau, which still has to be shown that cloud seeding, as it is sometimes called, is economically feasible. The bureau does admit, however, that the science may work to some extent.

Dr. Krick, who also heads the American Institute of Aerological Research, states flatly that "no one can make it rain when it isn't going to rain anyway. What the meteorological trained scientist can do is to help nature along by increasing the volume of rainfall available from any favorable cloud formation."

To what extent can the cloud seeder increase rainfall under such conditions? Dr. Krick answers by saying, "the scientist can increase the volume of rain that will fall during a given storm in ratios ranging from 50 percent up to 500 percent. And," he says, "the scientist should be called a 'rain increaser' rather than a 'rain maker.'"

Cloud seeding operations have been going on in several Western arid and semi-arid sections for some time. Last year, for example, three eastern Washington wheat growers engaged the Water Resources Development Corporation to increase rainfall on their land through cloud seeding. Results show that rainfall on the land was increased 430 percent over normal total precipitation for the month of June, which was five to 10 times the amounts received from natural rainfall in unseeded adjacent areas.

Earlier this month farmers and ranchers in Nueces, San Patricio and Jim Wells Counties in the Coastal Bend area of Texas made a contract with Dr. Krick's Water Resources Development Corporation. Some time ago they asked the agricultural committee of the Corpus Christi Chamber of Commerce to investigate the new science. The drought in the Coastal Bend was getting serious: the flax crop was lost, ranges were bare, and growers were becoming seriously alarmed about grain and cotton.

A sub-committee, with Henry Wunderlich of the South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Corpus Christi, as chairman, made a thorough investigation and decided that Dr. Krick's organization was the one most likely to succeed in increasing rainfall in the area. The sub-committee arranged for a preliminary survey to be made covering rainfall indications for the next few months and the practicability of cloud seeding operations over a 12-month period.

The committee raised \$30,000 to pay for an initial survey, then decided it would be best for the farmers and ranchers in the three counties to take over. They organized a non-profit corporation, which they called the Coastal Bend Agricultural Improvement Corporation, with 10 directors selected from the three counties. There followed a fund-raising campaign so that the new organization could enter into a 12-month cloud seeding contract with Dr. Krick.

Annual cost of the project is \$52,000, in addition to the \$30,000 paid for the initial survey. The organization has made a contract with Dr. Krick for operations through next July 15 at a cost of \$25,000, and operations will begin immediately. The organization has an option to continue the service through the 12-month period for an additional consideration of \$27,000.

There are 639,187 cultivated acres and 647,443 ranch acres in the three counties. Funds are being solicited on a basis of 10 cents per acre for cultivated land and five cents per acre for ranch land. If collections were made on the total acreage there would be more than enough to pay the cost of the project for a year. However, the organization doesn't expect this to happen and it is anticipated that business interests in the three counties should be called upon to contribute to a limited extent if the project is carried out for a full year.

One business leader in the Coastal Bend area, who has been closely identified with the project from its beginning, thinks the venture has promising possibilities and could mean the difference between good cotton and grain crops this year and a crop failure.

About two weeks ago, when rain clouds gathered over the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, promising sorely needed rainfall for the drought-stricken area, pilots of the Precipitation Control Company, of Phoenix, Ariz., went aloft to give nature a hand. There were scattered rains in the Valley, heavy in some places, but immediately there developed sharp differences of opinion as to the effectiveness of the cloud-seeding operation. The Precipitation Control Company added silver iodide particles to the BT-13 formula the firm favors, just to be doubly sure the project would work.

Veteran pilots who flew the mission said they felt sure some good came of it, but a meteorologist in the area said the results were "dubious." Since then, several ground generators have reached the Valley and will be used in addition to the airplane cloud-seeding operations.

Last week the sponsors of a 90-day

RAIN IN TEXAS

■ General rains over most of Texas last week went far to break the state's worst drought in 40 years and held out to farmers and ranchers prospects of additional millions of dollars of income from 1951 operations.

■ Reports from the Rio Grande Valley indicate farmers will come very close to planting a million acres of cotton—the acreage goal set earlier for that section—and from a seasoned observer in the Lubbock area in West Texas came this comment: "I couldn't be more optimistic about cotton prospects."

■ Because lack of moisture has held up cotton planting in the Rio Grande Valley, the March 31 deadline for getting seed into the ground was extended last week to April 15.

■ The drought-breaking rains in South and West Texas, as well as in the central section of the state, are important in the Beltwide effort this year to produce a 16-million bale crop. There was grave doubt, until the rains came, that the state would be able to plant the 11.6 million acres needed for the state to meet its share of the national goal.

experimental rain-increasing project in the Valley, their spirits undampened by those who argue against cloud-seeding, signed an amended contract with the Precipitation Control Company to continue the project.

Cloud seeding is accomplished through the use of ground generators and airplanes that release silver iodide particles into the clouds to aid and supplement the work done by nature in supplying the clouds with tiny particles which ultimately become, first, ice crystals, then either snowflakes or raindrops.

"The silver iodide generator," Dr. Krick explains, "is a simple device. Small quarter inch particles of foundry coke are soaked in a liquid solution of silver iodide carefully prepared and weighed so that the volume of silver iodide in each pound of coke is definitely known to the supervising meteorologist. These small pieces of coke are then put into a fiery crucible equipped with a blower and heated to a temperature of between 2,500 and 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. At that temperature silver iodide is expelled from the crucible as a gas. Immediately upon reaching the colder outside air this gas, which is invisible, is transformed into literally billions upon billions of tiny particles of solid silver iodide crystals. Experiments indicate that 10 quadrillion (10,000,000,000,000,000) tiny particles can be produced from each gram of silver iodide, each one of which will be a potential ice crystal when it reaches the supercooled cloud toward which it is projected.

"Because the generator is used only during times of likely storm when there is natural turbulence, coupled with abnormal updrafts in the air, these particles are quickly swept aloft and into the clouds."

Particles introduced by nature into the clouds attract moisture and become ice crystals at varying temperatures. Some of them function at temperatures of near zero degrees Fahrenheit or considerably below. The great advantage of silver iodide, Dr. Krick says, is that its particles begin to attract moisture at a temperature of approximately 25 degrees Fahrenheit, thereby nucleating at much higher temperatures than most of nature's particles. In nature, the lower temperatures adaptable for nucleation by natural particles exist only at high atmospheric levels. Because silver iodide functions at higher temperatures it is thus able to wring more water out of clouds than would fall naturally by acting upon the moisture in lower portions of a cloud mass.

This work must be done under the guidance of an experienced meteorologist because, as Dr. Krick explains, "unsupervised seeding can actually decrease the volume of normal rainfall that would have occurred." He puts it this way: "By over seeding, for example, with too many particles of silver iodide for the available moisture of a given cloud, so many billions of minute ice crystals are formed that all moisture of the cloud is transformed into ice crystals so small with no additional moisture available for continued growth that they do not have enough weight to fall from the sky. A meteorologist trained in the technique of cloud seeding can measure this moisture potential and is able to judge how much silver iodide should be projected. Furthermore, the most advantageous sites for the generator can vary from storm to storm and the trained meteorologist's

knowledge of surface and upper air wind currents is important in choosing the sites best suited at exactly the correct time for actual seeding operations under any given condition."

The government is very greatly interested in rain increasing, or rain suppression, as the case may be, and federal regulatory legislation has already been proposed.

The science has its detractors, as has been pointed out, but many hard-pressed farmers and ranchers who have used Dr.

Krick's services are convinced it has made money for them. Others, like the Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley farmers and ranchers, have seen enough already to make them believe the practice is a good investment. What its future is no one can accurately forecast at this time, but at least there is strong evidence of its worth and we may one day be able to increase or decrease rainfall with as much ease as we now control temperatures in our air conditioned buildings.

Horace Hayden Is Victim of Heart Ailment March 23

■ Ginners' and crushers' trade association executive was leading figure in Oklahoma and national cotton circles.

THE COTTON ginning and cottonseed crushing industries in Oklahoma and throughout the Belt suffered a severe blow in the death of Horace Hayden of Oklahoma City on March 23. He was secretary of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association and held the same office with the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association. He was also executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

Mr. Hayden, who was 62 years of age, entered an Oklahoma City hospital March 17, the day he returned home from the annual meeting of the national ginners' group held at Memphis March 15-16. He was re-elected executive vice-president of the organization at that meeting. Death was caused by a heart ailment.

Funeral services were held in Oklahoma City March 26. Burial was in Rose Hill Cemetery in that city. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hayden is survived by his wife, Alberta; a son, W. R. Hayden, Oklahoma City; two daughters, Mrs. R. L. Chaney, Oklahoma City, and Mrs. R. H. Davis, Pauls Valley, Okla.; a sister, Mrs. J. W. Mason, Oklahoma City; a brother, Leland S. Hayden, Oklahoma City; and 10 grandchildren.

Mr. Hayden, a native of Missouri, had lived in Oklahoma 44 years. He was with the Southwestern Cotton Oil Company in Oklahoma City for a number of years and became secretary of the state ginners' and crushers' associations in 1939. He served on a number of cotton industry committees, one of them being the cotton and cottonseed advisory committee of the RMA. He was one of the organizers of the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation and was its secretary at the time of his death. He was also secretary of the Oklahoma delegation to the National Cotton Council.

* * *

Horace Hayden occupied a unique position in the cotton industry in Oklahoma and it can be said without detracting in the least from the accomplishments of other leaders that he did more than any other single individual to weld the cotton interests of Oklahoma into a strong, effective unit.

At a time when acre yields were disastrously low in the state and many were giving up cotton as a lost cause, Mr. Hayden held tenaciously to the belief that cotton could make a come-back in those sections of the state where it could be grown. He worked hard with



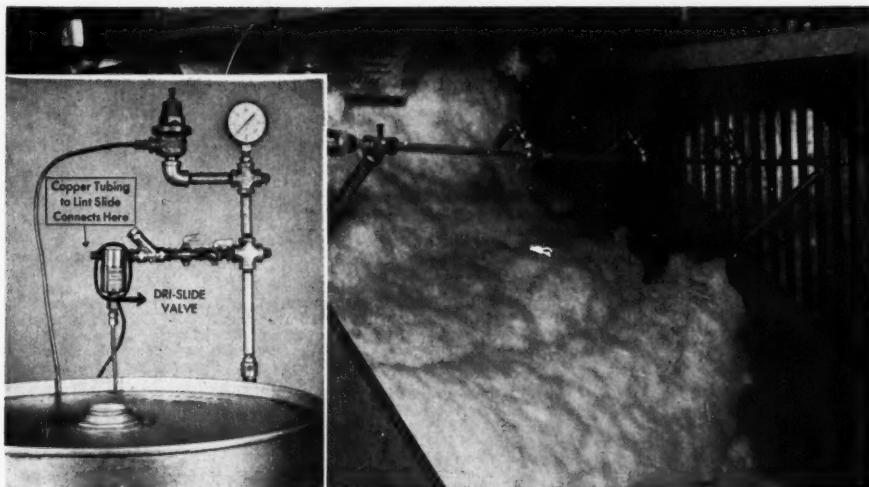
HORACE HAYDEN

a dogged determination to help put the industry back on its feet and lived to see the results of his efforts bear fruit in the establishment of the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation and the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station at Chickasha. The Chickasha station is a project of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, but funds donated by the Foundation helped make it possible.

Mr. Hayden was named president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association at its annual meeting in 1944 and held that office until 1947, when he was named executive vice-president. Since that time his duties were almost too numerous for one man to carry, but the enormity of his job as the executive officer of three active organizations never seemed too much for his quiet but intense enthusiasm and great capacity for work.

His sound judgment and wise counsel contributed greatly to the present strong position of the National Cotton Ginners' Association in the cotton industry of this country and he enjoyed to a high degree the respect of his own people and Washington officials with whom he was so frequently in contact. Horace Hayden gave his job and the people he worked for every ounce of his talent and energy, and we shall long remember him for his many important accomplishments for the ginning and crushing industries.

FOR TROUBLE-FREE, PROFITABLE GINNING, THIS YEAR INSTALL THE NEW DRI-SLIDE STATIFIER*



At left, is the Statifier Lint Slide Misting Unit, with inset showing the new Dri-Slide Valve mounted at the supply drum.

Restores 8-pounds per bale (approximately half the moisture removed by drying), improves the sample, helps the staple, and is a necessary service now that cotton is dried to less than 4% moisture content.

Improves pressing and reduces losses to gins from "Big-Ended" bales and broken ties.

Dri-Slide Electric Valves were tested during the 1950 season in gins that had runs of more than 4,000 to more than 8,000 bales.

Complete Dri-Slide Statifier Moisture Restoration Outfits Shipped Promptly

The BEST Statifier SALESmen are STATIFIER USERS

Write for Reports from Ginners

KEMGAS PROCESS COMPANY

Mail Address: 2414 Fifteenth St.,

Phones 2-3692 and 2-2894

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

* Trade-Mark Registered

Priorities for Gins and Oil Mills

- NPA's Regulation 4 and Directive No. 1 establishes uniform procedure by which gins and oil mills may use a DO rating to obtain supplies in connection with maintenance, repair or operating requirements.

THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY has issued Regulation 4 and Directive No. 1 under date of Feb. 27, 1951, which establishes a uniform procedure by which any business enterprise, Government agency, or public or private institution may use a DO rating indicated by the symbol "DO-97" to obtain limited quantities of supplies in connection with maintenance, repair or operating requirements. In placing orders, cotton gins and cottonseed oil mills will include on their orders the following statement, which they will sign: "Priority rating DO-97 certified under NPA Regulation 4."

• **No Special Application Necessary**—It is not necessary that any special application be made for permission to extend this rating. It is given to gins and oil mills, along with other establishments, automatically under Regulation 4, Directive 1.

The extension of this rating enables your source of supply to replace these items in his stock. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the distributor to obtain such items from his sources of supply without the use of these ratings. They have these rating only when the purchaser extends them with his order.

• **What You Are Entitled to Get**—A person's standard MRO (Maintenance, Repairs, Operating) quota is one-fourth of the amount he spent for such supplies in the calendar year 1950, or if he operated on a fiscal year basis, in his fiscal year ending nearest to Dec. 31, 1950. He may elect to use a seasonal quota—that is, take as his quarterly quota the amounts he spent for MRO in the corresponding quarters of the calendar year 1950, or if he operated on a fiscal year basis, in the corresponding quarters of his fiscal year.

• **Copy of Regulations Available**—Persons not in operation throughout the year 1950, who wish to know just how they can establish their quotas can obtain a copy of Regulation 4 and Directive 1 by writing to the National Production Authority at any of its offices listed at the end of this article. Even if you were not in business or have no figures on past expenses, you may establish a quota by following a few simple rules set out in the regulation.

Records are to be kept on the items purchased through use of the DO-97 Rating assigned by Regulation 4.

To expedite deliveries of merchandise not yet received, you may apply this rating if it is for MRO supplies.

• **How to Use the Rating**—The use of the rating is simple. You merely place on your purchase order or write a letter referring to your purchase order extending the certification "DO-97 certified under NPA Regulation 4," followed by your signature or that of a duly authorized representative of your organization.

• **What the Rating Covers**—This rating may also be used to obtain machinery and capital equipment up to \$750 in value. "Minor capital additions" means any improvements or additions carried as capital, according to established accounting practice where the total cost of materials used does not exceed \$750 for any one complete capital addition.

The DO-97 rating has a value equal to any other "DO" rating. It is designed to maintain and keep in good repair factories, institutions, railroads, etc., as well as all of the small business enterprises so that production can be kept at peak efficiency. The DO-97 rating cannot be used to obtain materials for new construction or manufacturing, nor does it permit you to obtain household goods, etc., but it does permit distributors to obtain replacement of goods delivered to their customers. By placing the DO-97 on your orders, you help your suppliers to serve you more promptly.

If you have placed orders with your suppliers, and they come back to you requesting a rating, please be assured that they are requesting this rating in your interest as well as their own.

Your suppliers are generally in a position to explain these ratings to you—your rights and privileges in the use of such ratings. They will be glad to explain the use of the rating under this regulation of the United States Government, if you will ask them about it.

• **Special Orders**—There are special orders out on high tin content materials, such as babbitt and solder, also on copper. If you are interested in these items, copies of regulations pertaining to orders covering them can be obtained by writing to the National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, at any of the following addresses: 50 Whitehall Street, S. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.; 18 Broad St., Charleston 3, S. C.; Room 1114, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Texas; 206 U. S. Courthouse Bldg., El Paso, Texas; 602 Federal Office Bldg., Houston 14, Texas; 311 W. Monroe Street, Jacksonville Fla.; 312 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles 12, Calif.; 229 Federal Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn.; 109-13 St. Joseph St., Mobile 10, Ala.; 333 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans 12, La.; 102 N. W. Third St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; 234 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.; 1114 Market St., St. Louis 1, Mo.; 555 Battery St., San Francisco 11, Calif.; 125-29 Bull Street, Savannah, Ga.

At Buena Vista, April 9-10:

Valley Processors To Meet in Biloxi

- Full two-day meeting is planned to allow delegates more time for relaxation and fun at Gulf resort.

A full two-day meeting for the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, with the annual banquet on the second night instead of the opening day, has been announced by Secretary C. E. Garner.

The convention will be held at Biloxi, Miss., with headquarters at the Buena Vista Hotel.

• **Business Session on Opening Day**—J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada, Miss., president, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, will call the convention to order at 9:30 a.m. in the Convention Room at the Buena Vista. P. T. Pinckney, president of the Valley processors, will formally open the session and will appoint committees for the convention.

• **NCPA Speakers on First Day**—W. D. Lowe, Jackson, Miss., president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, will be the opening speaker at the convention. His topic is to be announced later.

Other speakers on the first day will be T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, who will talk on Washington activities affecting the crushing industry, and Walter B. Moore, Dallas, Texas, assistant director of the NCPA's Educational Service, who will report on educational activities of the association.

• **Golf Tournament in Afternoon**—The annual handicap golf tournament will be held at Gulf Hills Country Club at Ocean Springs, beginning at 1:30 p.m. Ladies attending the convention will be entertained with games in the East Lounge at the Buena Vista Hotel.

• **Second Day Speakers: Jasspon and Welch**—W. H. Jasspon, president, Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, will be the first speaker at the second business session on the morning of April 10. "Looking Ahead" is the title of his speech.

Claude L. Welch, director, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, Memphis, will discuss "Problems in Producing and Marketing a 16,000,000 Bale Cotton Crop."

Following election and installation of officers, gold trophies will be awarded. Directors of the association will meet immediately following the convention adjournment.

• **Annual Banquet**—The annual banquet will be held in the Hurricane Room at the Buena Vista at 7:30 p.m. April 10. Mr. Pinckney will act as toastmaster.

• **Officers**—Officers of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association are: P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn., president; Latane Temple, Little Rock, Ark., vice-president; M. O. Carter, Memphis, Tenn., treasurer; and C. E. Garner, Memphis, secretary.

Appearances ARE OFTEN DECEIVING



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At Memphis Meeting March 15-16

National Ginnings Adopt Four Recommendations

■ Dues increase is approved by Association and other steps taken to strengthen the organization.

AT THE National Cotton Ginnings' Association annual meeting in Memphis, Tenn., on March 15-16, the finance committee made several recommendations, all of which were adopted by the delegates. (This meeting was reported in the March 17 issue of this publication but the finance committee's report was submitted after that issue went to press). These recommendations were:

1. Increase the dues to be paid by each state ginnings' association from 25 cents to 35 cents per one thousand bales ginned.

2. Increase the expense budget for the executive vice-president's office from \$1200 to \$1800 per year.

3. Invest \$5000 of the association's funds in some stable securities such as government bonds, etc.

4. Consider obtaining a representative in Washington, D. C., to keep the association informed through a letter service or similar method on all pertinent matters in the capitol—at a maximum cost of \$1000 per year.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the ginner delegates just prior to adjournment of the meeting:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Cotton Ginnings Association continue to recognize the need for the production of at least 16 million bales of cotton in 1951.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Association and its affiliated state organizations recognize that several major changes have occurred during the last five months which add greatly to the risks that the individual cotton grower faces as he prepares to plant his 1951 crop. These are: (1) Greatly increased cost for seed, fertilizer, insecticides, equipment and labor; (2) The recognized damaging effects of ineffectively managed export allocations during the last harvest season; (3) Very slow progress in the development of effective arrangements for importations of Mexican Nationals; (4) Lack of smoothly functioning procedure in the National Production Authority to meet various types of shortages facing the cotton industry; (5) A tight credit situation at the growers level; (6) The imposition of straight-jacket ceiling prices on cotton which in all likelihood will result in excessive harvest-time spread between ceiling price and prices prevailing when the farmer markets his crop.

Cotton growers must be aware of this changed pattern of risks confronting him as he plans to plant his 1951 crop.

Cotton ginnings, like the growers, are not asking for cotton price increases. They are asking for stabilization under an orderly production and marketing situation.

The following constructive approaches to these problems should be made by cotton ginnings in cooperation with the

Cotton Council and the individual segments of the cotton industry.

Ceiling prices should be removed and market stabilizing provisions be used to avoid excessive increases in raw cotton prices. Delays may be encountered in that undertaking, since it requires Congressional action. Therefore, an announcement should be made immediately that rollbacks will not be invoked under existing ceilings for the 1951 crop, either directly or indirectly. Assurances should be given that export allocations will not be invoked in ways that will break the price to growers below reasonable levels. Every effort must be made to complete practical arrangements, by April 15, 1951, for the importation of Mexican

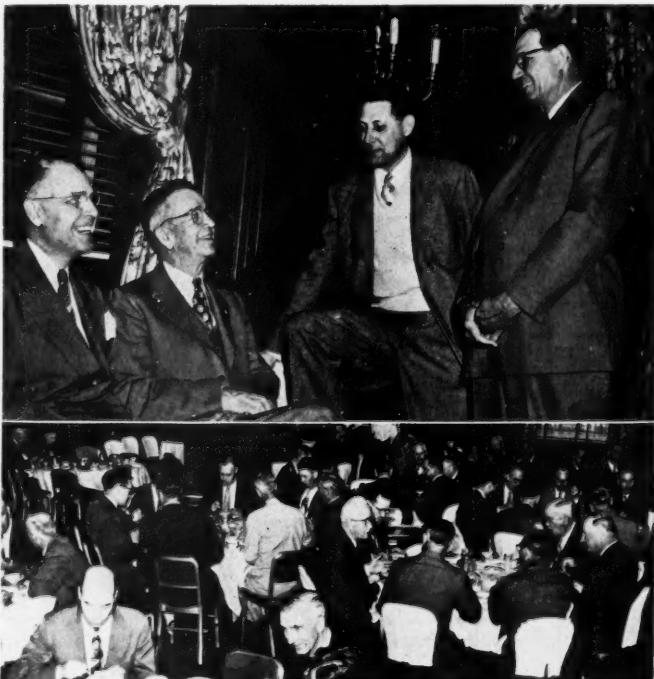
Nationals. The National Cotton Ginnings must continue to insist upon the development of a functional priority system by the National Production Authority for materials needed in the cotton industry. The mechanism and funds for stockpiling of any excessive supply of cotton should be established now.

It must be remembered that it is the grower who can ward off inflation in cotton through increased production. Cotton growers provide the foundation for the entire industry. The National Cotton Ginnings Association dedicates its efforts to the immediate alleviation of the unexpected high risk factors which have accumulated for cotton producers.

As it does to all men, death has come to William Bayley Coberly of Los Angeles, Calif. In June 1933 Mr. Coberly flew to Memphis to attend the first meeting of cotton ginnings, which meeting developed into the National Cotton Ginnings Conference and later into the National Cotton Ginnings Association. Through all of these years Mr. Coberly was a loyal friend to the ginnings, as a group and individually. He was a wise counselor and a sound thinker. He was cheerful when troubles were hanging near, and was a great believer in his fellow man.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the National Cotton Ginnings

TOP—Two past presidents of the National Cotton Ginnings' Association discuss matters with the current president and secretary-treasurer at the annual meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., March 15-16. Garner Lester, Jackson, Miss., seated at left, is a past president and was chairman of this year's nominating committee. Next to him is John Mann, Marianna, Ark., also a past president of the association. Standing at extreme right is W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, Texas, the current president who was re-elected for 1951-52, and Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., re-elected secretary-treasurer. BOTTOM—The delegates were guests of the association for lunch in the Peabody Hotel's Georgian Room at noon March 15.



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ners Association that they, too, have lost a true friend and member; and That the association express to his family its sincere sympathy in his going; and

That we express again the thought that we hope the road ahead may be made brighter by the knowledge that cotton ginners from coast to coast join with them in bearing their burden of the loss of a fine man and true friend.

WHEREAS, through the years Mr. Richard Haughton, Sr., of Dallas, Texas has been a loyal and true friend of cotton ginners everywhere, and has, through his magazine, *The Cotton Gin and Oil*

Mill Press, and in working with the state and national organizations, promoted and publicized the ginning industry, helping to raise it to a higher standard of ethics as well as efficiency;

AND WHEREAS, by his radiant personality and true qualities of a southern gentleman, he has been an example to ginners from every cotton producing state;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the National Cotton Ginners Association elect Richard Haughton, Sr. a member for life and that an appropriate certificate be prepared and sent to him with the appreciation and gratitude of this entire organization.

Mill Director F. L. Ballard of Oregon told how the Extension Service is taking results of marketing research direct to the public through consumer education in food buying and in the training of food retailers in improved methods of handling and displaying perishable agricultural products. They reported the coming of the Research and Marketing Act had resulted in a notable increase in marketing extension work with groups of processors, shippers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers. They were assisted in their presentation by members of the Federal Extension staff.

Marketing service programs of State Departments of Agriculture and their role in taking results of research to the public were presented by L. Y. Ballantine, commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture in North Carolina, and L. G. Foster of the USDA Production and Marketing Administration. They told of many instances where marketing service programs conducted with Research and Marketing Act funds have developed new outlets for farm products and helped in other ways to increase returns to farmers by improved marketing procedures.

Herschel Newsom, who succeeded the late Albert S. Goss as master of the National Grange, also replaces Mr. Goss on the Agricultural Research Policy Committee. For several years Mr. Newsom was master of the Indiana State Grange. For three years previous to his present appointment, he served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange. He is a Bartholomew County, Indiana, farmer and a graduate of the University of Indiana, with an A. B. degree in chemistry. From May, 1947 until his appointment to the ARPC, Mr. Newsom served on the RMA Grain Advisory Committee.

ARPC members attending the meeting were: John D. Black, Cambridge, Mass., professor of agricultural economics, Harvard University; A. A. Brock, Sacramento, Calif., director, Department of Agriculture, State of California; Robert R. Coker, Hartselle, S. C., vice-president of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., and officer of banking, mercantile, and cottonseed oil firms; John H. Davis, Washington, D. C., executive secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Charles Glen King, New York City, director of the Nutrition Foundation; Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, N. Mex., rancher and member of New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association; Herschel Newsom, Columbus, Ind., master, National Grange; Harry J. Reed, Lafayette, Indiana, dean of Purdue School of Agriculture and director of the Indiana Experiment Station; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa, president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Dean Stanley, Phoenix, Ariz., president, Stanley Fruit Co.

One member, James G. Patton, Denver, Colo., president, National Farmers Union, was unable to attend the March 19-20 meeting.

Dr. Barnard Joy of the Agricultural Research Administration replaces Henry G. Herrell as executive secretary of the ARPC.

As with other crops, yields per acre of peanuts have a great deal to do with cost per ton in production, according to Georgia extension agronomists. As a rule they say, high yields per acre cost less per ton.

Research Policy Committee Meets

Stresses Need for More Research Information

■ Group hears recommendations of special committee that met in Washington March 5-6 to appraise USDA's research information program.

INCREASED EMPHASIS on all methods of disseminating results of research as an aid in national mobilization was recommended by the Agricultural Research Policy Committee at its two-day meeting with USDA officials March 19-20.

Dr. P. V. Cardon, administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, presided at the meeting. Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and Assistant Secretary Knox T. Hutchinson attended several sessions and took part in the discussions. At the invitation of Secretary Brannan, the Committee will meet with the CCC Advisory Board in

Washington on April 26 and 27. These two groups constitute the Agricultural Mobilization Policy Board recently named by the Secretary.

- Ivan J. Campbell, editor of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*, Dallas, Texas, presented recommendations of a special committee that met in Washington on March 5-6 to appraise the Department's research information program. His committee made several specific recommendations for strengthening the reporting of research to all segments of the public.

Dean H. R. Varney of the West Virginia College of Agriculture and Exten-

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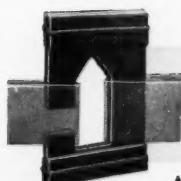
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From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and DON LERCH
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



• **What Are We Going to Control?** — Washington is having a hard time keeping steam up for its stalled stabilization and price control program. Tensions, both inflation and war, are easing.

The sense of desperate urgency is gone, for awhile at least. Stabilization officials continue to insist that it will return when the big push for defense production gets going. That, they say, will be late summer or early fall.

Anti-inflation machinery has to have inflation to fight, or it falls apart. You can't keep 20,000 people in Washington twiddling their thumbs—not if those people would like to get back to their regular jobs outside of government.

"If we are going to have control agencies we've got to have something for them to control," one disgusted bureaucrat summed up the situation. "If we don't have controls, pretty soon the country is going to decide we don't need them."

Cotton, a few of the more outspoken

insiders now admit, was a case in point. Ceilings were put on cotton in the face of overwhelming evidence that they neither were needed nor would work. There is no evidence that anyone with cotton experience advocated the ceilings.

Price Controller DiSalle put ceilings on cotton not primarily to control the price, but to prove to the country that he could if he wanted to. He wanted to make an "example" of cotton because cotton people had been among his most severe critics. His principal defense before congressional committees was that he thought it was "the thing to do."

• **Farm Leaders Revolt?** — Farm leaders who have been getting the run-around by Mobilizer Wilson, Stabilizer Johnston and Price Controller DiSalle are fed up. They are grumbling especially about Johnston and predicting that he won't be around much longer.

Months ago they appealed to stabilization officials to put experienced farm men

on their staffs; men who would have some understanding of agriculture. So far they have been put off with little more than promises. Continued bungling of farm policies hasn't helped any.

One farm leader put it this way: "We would walk out, but how can you walk out when you've never been in?"

The attitude of farm leaders has changed considerably in recent months. They never especially liked the control idea in the first place, but they were willing to go along with any reasonable control program in an emergency. Now they are openly hostile to most of the control agencies.

Observers here recall that it was an aroused farm bloc which led the way in throwing off OPA controls. They think the same group may lead another revolt this time against OPS.

The showdown battle between the farm bloc and the economic controllers is expected to come at congressional hearings over Administration proposals for renewal of the Defense Production Act due to expire on June 30. Controllers are gunning for the provision which prohibits ceilings below parity.

Johnston has served emphatic notice on farm leaders that he will lead a fight to tear down present legal barriers in order to get at farm prices below parity. He challenged the farmers to try and stop him.

It will be a do-or-die test of strength between the controllers and the farm bloc. It will be the first big test of farm bloc power and prestige in the new Congress. Neither is prepared to ask or give quarter.

Johnston told farm leaders in a none-too-friendly set-to in his office that he regards stabilization as impossible so long as most farm prices escape ceilings. He said the least he would agree to would be ceilings at the Jan. 15 parity.

Hearings on renewal of the Act will be before the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees. Both are chairmen by Southerners who have been giving the controllers the hotfoot, Sen. Maybank of South Carolina and Rep. Spence of Kentucky.

It ought to be the best show in town all through May and probably up until the last of June. Observers think chances are against changes that would permit ceilings below parity. Certainly not unless there is a new "emergency" to back Administration demands.

Administration anxiety to get at all farm products, regardless of the price level, is indicated by action last week of DiSalle when he announced publicly that he had set a trap for farm prices.

He announced in Amendment 7 to the General Price Regulation, that farm prices automatically will cease to be exempt from ceilings just as soon as Secretary Brannan tells him that he can put ceilings on without violating the law.

The Secretary is directed under the Executive Order setting up the defense administration to keep close tab on farm prices and to tell the price controller whenever they have reached a point where controls are legal.

• **Brannan's Dilemma** — Secretary Brannan seems to be in danger of sitting down between two chairs. That is the opinion of observers who are wondering whether he will back the Administration or farm groups in the coming battle over ceilings below parity.

That, however, isn't the only issue on which Brannan may be forced to take sides. The farm labor issue hasn't been settled and the matter of adequate production supplies for farmers is becoming a hot potato.

Brannan has strongly hinted to farm leaders that he wants to be on the side of farm leaders, but he pleads that he hasn't the authority to directly challenge the controllers. After all, he says, they have the final say.

Brannan is being pushed into hot spots. Whatever he does he is bound to be in a pickle. Whichever way he goes he is liable to be a dead duck. As an Administration leader he is expected to support Administration policies, but as Secretary of Agriculture he is expected to represent farmers.

He isn't entirely back in the good graces of all the big farm organizations despite his recent silence on the Brannan

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Plan. He would like to forget that plan now and let bygones be bygones. The Grange seems willing but the Farm Bureau is not impressed.

Brannan is for controls, in principle, but he has fought controllers, up to a point, on both cotton and livestock. He would like to back farmers more openly but doesn't know if he deserves.

If he backs farmers against DiSalle and Johnston the Administration would class him a traitor and might ask him to resign. If he doesn't back farmers his already dubious political value would sink to nil, and the Administration doesn't want a 1952 Secretary on outs with farmers.

• **Metals for Gin Machinery** — Steel, aluminum and copper for cotton gin equipment for use this fall will be made immediately available to manufacturers, National Production Authority chief Manly Fleischmann assured the House Agriculture subcommittee headed by Rep. Tom Abernethy. Suppliers of those scarce metals will be told, he said, that gin equipment has priority.

Fleischmann at first told the subcommittee that plans were "in the works" to place the metals in a Controlled Materials Plan for allocations starting in June or July.

"June or July, hell," Rep. Bob Poage of Texas snapped, "that's too darn late to do any good for machinery that has to be made, delivered and installed by August."

"All right," Fleischmann conceded, "we'll see it to that manufacturers get what they need in April."

The subcommittee investigating shortages of farm supplies also drew from Fleischmann a promise that "agriculture will be classed as an essential industry" when NPA starts parcelling out scarce supplies, including metals for machines, fertilizer, insecticides, etc.

• **Shipping: Situation Worsens** — The shipping situation this summer and fall is going to be really tough. Railroad people here say that despite everything they can do there will be a "severe shortage" of box cars.

The roads have 125,000 box cars on order, but makers can get steel for fewer than 10,000 a month. That will mean a net gain of only about 3,000 cars a month, and fall far short of meeting requirements.

They advise that orders for supplies be placed well ahead of need to avoid costly delays. The railroads and their employees still are at odds over wages and a crippling rail strike is an added threat.

Researchers Seek Better Coating for Bale Ties

A coating that is inexpensive both in cost of materials and in application, that will protect cotton bale ties a reasonable length of time and that will not damage cotton is the objective of a research program described at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginner's Association in Memphis March 15-16.

Dr. Burt Johnson, cotton technologist, National Cotton Council, said that steel mills, chemical concerns, the petroleum industry, trade associations and private research institutions are interested in the project.

He explained that in the past cotton mills have voiced the complaint that

cotton has been damaged by asphalt from asphalt-coated ties rubbing off onto the lint. Ties have been coated to prevent rust, which also damages cotton. In 1948 steel mills discontinued coating of ties altogether.

The National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, the American Railway Association and the Cotton Council are among trade groups interested in the tie problem, Dr. Johnson said.

Research, the speaker explained, has covered a wide range of products, applied by various means. Materials tested have ranged from industry by-products such as palm oils and yellow oxide of iron to complex resins which have been baked onto ties.

Researchers realize, he explained, that the coating must be simple and inexpen-

sive to produce, yet must meet the requirements of the cotton industry as to cost and preservation of cotton lint quality.

Fire Damages Seed at Lubbock Oil Mill

A 60 by 200-foot seed house was gutted and part of 4,000 tons of cottonseed was damaged by a smoldering fire which threatened for two hours to spread through the Plains Co-Operative Oil Mill at Lubbock, Texas, March 22.

A 35- to 45-mile-an-hour wind whipped the flames as firemen sought to confine them to the seed house. Damage was estimated at \$150,000 by O. E. Key, assistant mill manager.

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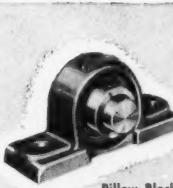
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Spraying Nitrogen Fertilizer on Cotton

By GLEN STATEN • Associate Agronomist
New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station

IT HAS BEEN KNOWN for some time that a plant can absorb food through its leaves. Only recently, however, has there been much interest in the application of nitrogen in spray form. Most nitrogen fertilizers are electrolytes, and cause severe injury when sprayed on plants, but urea, which is not an electrolyte, can be used as a spray in limited concentrations.

Experiments were conducted at this station during the 1950 season to determine (1) the concentration of urea that could be used in spray form without injury to cotton plants and (2) the effect of such applications on yields.

Concentrations of Urea in Sprays

- Tests—Sprays containing $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 15 percent, by weight, of urea were applied to single plots on June 23 and again to the

same plots on July 18. The foliage was thoroughly wet at each application.

- Results—Solutions of 2 percent or less urea (16.7 pounds of urea per 100 gallons of water) apparently did not affect the foliage. At rates of 2 to 5 percent, the fertilizer spray caused a light chlorosis in 5 to 7 days. Leaves were slightly mottled and lightly dimpled, as if localized thickening had occurred. Rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 percent caused some burning on tips of leaf lobes, leaf margins, and in a few small localized leaf areas. This did not seem to injure the plants. Rates of 10 and 15 percent caused severe injury of foliage and stunting of plants.

Effect of Urea Sprays on Cotton Yields

- Tests—In a field experiment, cotton of the 1517B variety was sprayed with a 5-percent solution of urea (42 pounds

per 100 gallons of water). There were 20 replicates of the sprayed and unsprayed plots, each consisting of 1/68 acre. The spray was applied to half of the plots with a knapsack type compressed air sprayer. The amount applied could not be accurately measured, but it approximated 100 gallons to the acre, or about 18.3 pounds available nitrogen per acre. None of the plots received a soil application of nitrogen or phosphate.

- Results—The fertilizer treatment caused rapid development of dark green foliage which was in evidence for about 3 weeks. The plants in sprayed as in unsprayed plots were light to yellowish green in color, indicating a nitrogen deficiency.

The yield of the untreated plot was 2127 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Sprayed plots produced 2267 pounds of seed cotton, or 140 pounds more per acre than the untreated plots. The increased yield is small, but statistically, it is highly significant. The increase in yield of lint cotton would be worth \$20 to the acre, and the cost of the fertilizer was approximately \$3 an acre.

The increase was roughly 2.8 pounds of lint cotton per pound of available nitrogen applied. This was much greater than the long-time average increase of 0.69 pound of lint cotton per pound of available nitrogen applied to the soil at this station.¹

- Two Spray Applications—Two sprays were applied on two replicates, one on June 23 and the other on July 18. Although there was no statistical signifi-

¹ Staten, Glen, and D. A. Hinkle, Maintaining Cotton Yields Through Fertilizer and Crop Rotation, N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 340, 1947.

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ience in the yield difference, the two treated plots yielded 27 percent more than the checks.

Applications of nitrogen to the soil at this location have been comparatively inefficient, probably for two reasons: (1) the difficulty in placing the fertilizer so that the roots can reach all of it, and (2) the rapid loss of readily soluble nitrogen through leaching by heavy applications of irrigation water. The last is especially important on light textured or sandy land. Spray applications should be more efficient than soil applications, that they obviate leaching losses.

The major disadvantage in spray applications would be the expense and

labor involved in handling the necessarily large quantities of water. Low volume sprays such as are used for insect control would be of doubtful value since the amount of nitrogen applied per plant would be very small.

Conclusions

The results presented here indicate only the need for further study, because the tests were not extensive enough to serve as a basis for recommendations. Still, the results are promising enough to warrant further experimentation, in which comparisons can be made of the efficiency of soil and spray applications, dates and rates of applications, and their economy.

Brannan Announces

Industry Advisory Group Members

- Crushing, edible oil refining and margarine industry representatives will assist USDA in solving defense problems involving their products.

Members of three special industry advisory committees which will consult with the Department of Agriculture on special problems arising from the defense program have been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. The committees are for the crushing, refining edible oil and margarine industries and are among 17 such industry advisory groups appointed by Secretary Brannan.

The crushers committee, which is composed of representatives of vegetable oilseed crushers, will be under the chairmanship of George L. Prichard, director of PMA's Fats and Oils Branch. Meetings will be called by the chairman. This committee will advise on materials and facilities needed by the industry to meet civilian and military requirements. It will consider problems of production, processing, crushing and marketing and will assist in supplying information and recommendations to the department in connection with preparation of possible orders governing utilization, inventory and distribution of vegetable oils.

- Crushers—Industry members named to the committee by the Secretary, and the companies they represent, are as follows:

J. R. Gill, vice-president and general manager, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas; H. E. Carpenter, president, Lexington Soy Products Co., Lexington, Ohio; Glenn Fogeler, manager, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Manly, Iowa; E. H. Russell, president, Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis; W. C. Johnson, president, Spencer Kellong & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; Tom A. Barber, J. Howard Smith, Inc., Fort Monmouth, N. J.; R. M. Hughes, president, Greer Oil Mill and Feed Co., Greer, S. C.; Roy B. Davis, secretary-manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Texas; Jasper Giovanna, president, Decatur Soy Products Co., Decatur, Ill.; C. S. Scherzer, executive vice-president, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.; Sol B. Coolidge, vice-president, Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Edward G. Brown, president, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp., Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.; C. W. Hand, president, Pelham Oil & Refining Co., Pelham, Ga.; W. H. Johnson, president, Peninsular Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. G. Brierley, assistant vice-president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. M. Barrows, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, El Dorado Oil Works, San Francisco, Calif.; L. O. Crosby, Jr., president, Crosby Green Products Co., Picayune, Miss.; Michael Linton, president, American Tanning Co., Inc., of Alabama, Flora, Ala.; and Harry S. Baker, president, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.

- Refiners — The refining edible oil committee, which is composed of representatives of processors and distributors, will also be under the chairmanship of Mr. Prichard. It will consider problems of production, processing and marketing, and assist in supplying information and recommendations to the department in connection with preparation of possible orders governing utilization, inventory and distribution of refined edible oil.

Members named to the committee and the companies they represent are as follows:

A. Q. Petersen, president, Wesson Oil and Snowdrift (The Southern Cotton Oil Co.), New

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Orleans, La. : W. H. Gamble, vice-president, Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; R. E. Biggers, general manager, Lookout Oil & Refining Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. G. Bissinger, executive vice-president, E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Jim Farris, manager, Bulk Products Sales Department, Fitter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Durrett, vice-president, Interstate Refining Co., Sherman, Texas; John Bryson, president, Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala.; Sam Cooper, executive vice-president, Humko Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. J. Roessling, chairman of the board, Vegetable Oil Products Co., Wilmington, Calif.; and J. Hafer, vice-president, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

• Margarine — The margarine industry committee, which is composed of representatives of processors and distributors, will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Prichard. It will consider problems of production, processing and marketing, and assist in supplying information and recommendations to the department in connection with the preparation of possible orders governing the utilization, inventory and distribution of margarine.

Industry members named to the committee and the companies they represent are as follows:

Aaron Yohalem, secretary, Best Foods, New York, N. Y.; N. B. Betzold, general sales manager, Durkee Famous Foods, Cleveland, Ohio; R. L. Hoag, manager, ConAgra Products Co., San Francisco, Calif.; David A. Blanton, Jr., president, Blanton Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lee Carman, manager, Indianapolis Plant, Standard Brands, New York, N. Y.; C. B. McCord, vice-president in charge of sales, Shedd-Bartum Foods, Detroit, Mich.; C. E. Wright, general manager, Kraft Foods Co., Chicago, Ill.; Robert G. Spears, vice-president, Jelke Good Luck Products, Lever Bros., New York, N. Y.; L. C. B. Young, president-general manager, Oseola Foods, Oseola, Ark.; F. J. Curtin, general sales manager, Capital City Products Co., Columbus, Ohio; and Harold H. Reed, manager, Packaging Food Division, Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb.

At New Orleans, May 1-3:

Plans for Chemists' Meeting Take Shape

A discussion of the bleaching of edible oils by A. D. Rich, Filtril Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., is among the 28 papers on the chemistry and technology of vegetable oils and related materials which are scheduled to be read at the forty-second annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in New Orleans, La., May 1-3, Carroll L. Hoffpauir, chairman of the publicity committee, has announced.

Headquarters for the meeting will be at the Roosevelt Hotel, Mr. Hoffpauir said. He asked that reservation requests be sent direct to A. F. Freeman, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

The society's governing board will meet twice in connection with the annual meeting, first on April 30 at 2 p.m. with President J. R. Mays, Jr., of Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn., and again on the evening of May 3 with the new president, scheduled to be A. E. Bailey of the Girdler Corp., Louisville, Ky., now vice-president of the organization.

Business sessions will cover committee reports, certification of the results of the mail balloting now being conducted on candidates for office, voting on changes in methods as proposed by the Uniform Methods Committee, and a report on progress in collecting proxies for proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws which would establish a new emeritus membership classification.

Entertainment will include the tradi-

tional golf tournament on the afternoon of May 2 and the annual dinner dance that evening. A tea and style show will be given for the ladies attending the meeting, as well as a harbor trip on the New Orleans Dock Board yacht, "Good Neighbor," and a walking tour and luncheon in the French Quarter. The past presidents' dinner will be held at 7 p.m. May 1 at the Commander's Palace.

James A. Kime is chairman of the local planning committee, which includes Mrs. C. L. Hoffpauir, ladies' entertainment; T. H. Hopper, technical program; W. S. Singleton, registration; C. L. Hoffpauir, publicity; J. J. Ganacheau, annual dinner; F. G. Dollear, golf; E. A. Gastrock, treasurer; and A. F. Freeman, hotel reservations.

Cottonseed Meal and Salt Is Popular Mixture

Information on the proper use of mixtures of cottonseed meal and salt in feeding cattle has been sent livestock workers throughout the Cotton Belt by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

County agents, college, experiment station and extension animal husbandry leaders have received reprints of the article in the March 17 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on this subject. The Educational Service reports that it has received more requests for information on salt and meal mixtures in recent months than for facts on any other type of feeding.



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PARITY . . . Some Questions and Answers

Economic justice for farmer is aim of adjustable parity prices, but two movable formulas to determine parity, with "old," "new," "transitional" and "effective" prices, can be confusing.

PARITY has been back in the headlines since the General Ceiling Price Regulation was announced in late January. Under the law, ceilings cannot be set on any farm product at a level that will prevent farmers from getting at least the parity price.

Parity first gained national prominence back in 1933 when the parity formula was written into the first Agricultural Adjustment Act. According to the statement in this law, farmers' prices are at parity whenever they have the same "purchasing power with respect to articles farmers buy" that they had in the base period.

The basic idea behind parity is economic justice. It's a belief that prices farmers receive for their products should be high enough to give them a fair return. However, the actual calculation of "parity prices," "parity ratios," "parity indexes," and so on is complicated. This

article does not attempt to explain the detailed operations in computing parity prices. Rather, it is intended to answer some of the questions about which there seems to be the most confusion.

Here are the questions and answers:
How are parity prices determined?

At present, two formulas are being used to determine parity. One is the "old" formula, adopted in 1933, and revised a little since then. The other is the "new" formula in the Agricultural Act of 1949. It went into effect at the beginning of 1950.

The use of two formulas is one source of confusion. We now have "old" parity prices, "new" parity prices, and "transitional" parity prices. The parity prices actually used are called "effective" parity prices.

Why are both formulas being used to figure parity prices?

The Agricultural Act of 1949 rede-

fined parity in order to correct certain objectionable features in the old formula. The new definition substantially lowers parity on some commodities while raising it on others. Congress decided that farmers producing crops whose parity prices would be sharply reduced under the "new" formula should have time to make any necessary adjustments. When the act was passed, prices had fallen and seemed likely to drop further.

How are "effective" parity prices determined?

Under the law, the parity price for basic commodities (cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, and tobacco) must be figured out each month under the "old" and the "new" formulas. The higher becomes the "effective" parity.

For nonbasic (all other) commodities, the same thing is done except that five percent for each full calendar year since Jan. 1, 1949, is taken away from the parity price figured under the old formula to get a "transitional" parity. The "transitional" parity is then compared with the "new" parity price to see which is higher; the higher becomes the "effective" parity. Any time the transitional parity drops below the new parity, the new parity is used from then on.

Since 1951 is the second full calendar year since Jan. 1, 1949, the transitional parity this year is the old parity price minus 10 percent. Next year it will be the old parity price minus 15 percent. **How long will both formulas continue to be used?**

As the law now stands, "effective" parity prices for basic commodities will be figured as they are at present until the end of 1953. After that time, the

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"new" parity will be the effective parity for all commodities, if it is higher than transitional parity. In 1954, transitional parity will be 75 percent of the old parity. In the meantime, transitional parity prices for those nonbasic commodities concerned will be used until they drop below parity prices under the new formula.

The old parity is now the effective one for wheat, corn, cotton and peanuts. Transitional parity prices are being used for 35 commodities. For other commodities, the new parity price is the effective parity.

How is the new parity formula different from the old?

The main differences are: (1) The new definition takes farm wage rates into account in figuring parity, and (2) a moving "modernized" base period is used for individual commodities in place of the fixed base period used in the old definition. There were other, comparatively minor, changes.

What was the reason for taking wage rates into account in calculating parity?

Congress added farm wage rates to the calculation of parity because they are one of the farm operator's important items of expense. Wage rates have risen more than prices of most other goods and services bought by farmers. The addition of wage rates makes the general average of parity prices for farm products a little higher under the new formula than under the old.

What is the purpose of the moving base period?

The moving base period prices were adopted to bring the relationships among parity prices for individual farm products more nearly up to date. For example, per capita consumption of livestock products has increased over the last three or four decades, while per capita consumption of grains and potatoes has declined. The cost per unit of producing grains and potatoes has been reduced in relation to the cost of producing livestock. Therefore a continuation of the old parity relationships in present and future price programs would tend to result in comparative surpluses of some products and comparative shortages of others. The moving base period is designed to help balance current production with present day demand, as between the different commodities.

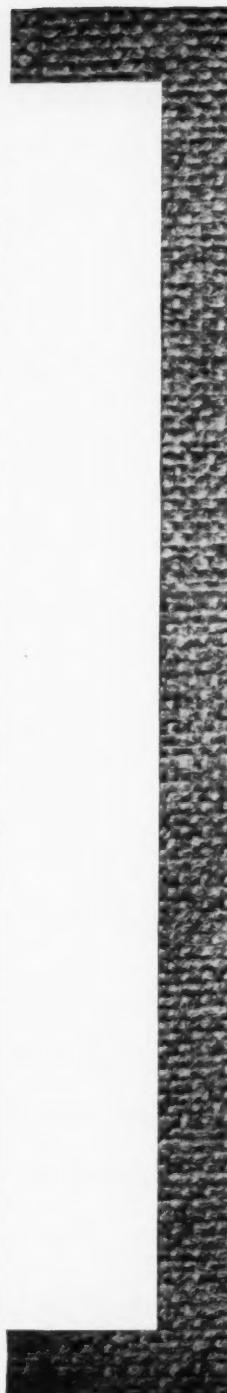
How does the moving base period affect parity prices of individual farm products?

The effect varies by commodities. If prices received by farmers for a product since the base period have gone up more than the average for all farm products, the parity price under the new formula will be higher than the old. If prices for a commodity have risen less than average, the new parity price will be lower.

How does use of the moving base period affect the general level of parity?

The increase in parity prices for some products resulting from use of the moving base period balances the decrease for others. It does not in itself have any effect on the average level of parity for all farm products.

However, temporary use of "old" parity and "transitional" parity for some commodities results in a slightly higher general level of parity prices than would



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be the case if "new" parity prices were being used exclusively.

Which formula is used in determining the general level of parity?

Only the new formula is used by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in reporting the average percent of parity received by all farmers for all products taken together.

Why do parity prices change?

Parity prices change because of changes in prices and rates paid by farmers (the parity index). If the index goes up, parity prices go up proportionately. If the index goes down, parity prices also go down. This is true whether parity prices are figured under the old or the new formula.

However, the "new" parity prices and "transitional" parity prices may change each January regardless of whether the parity index changes or not. That's because the new parity formula changes the base period for individual commodities in January each year.

Temporarily, parity prices also may change each January because at the time the "transitional" parity price is reduced another five percent below what the parity price would have been under the old definition. That's the main reason that parity prices for some commodities went down in January 1951 even though parity prices for most commodities went up because of the increase in prices and rates paid by farmers.—J. Franklin Thackrey, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in *The Agricultural Situation* for March, 1951.

Freeze Declared Unnecessary

Read Dunn Asks Thaw for Ginning Charges, Cottonseed Sold at Gin

Speaking to National Cotton Ginner's Association, he recommends that a committee go to Washington to help formulate "a practical cottonseed program."

The present freeze on prices for cotton ginning charges and on cottonseed at the gin is unnecessary and should be removed, Read P. Dunn, Washington representative of the National Cotton Council, declared at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginner's Association in Memphis, Tenn., March 16.

Mr. Dunn recommended that a committee from the association go to Washington as soon as possible to help formulate a practical cottonseed program.

"Competition will control the price of ginning," he contended, "and ceilings on cottonseed products at the oil mill should provide adequate protection for consumers and make it unnecessary to fix specific ceilings on cottonseed and crushing margins."

At the present time, he pointed out, gin charges are frozen at the level of the charge in effect during the base period, Dec. 16, 1950—Jan. 25, 1951, or, if gins were not operating during that period, at the most recent charge prior to it.

To exempt ginning charges and cottonseed sold by giners from the general freeze, he explained, a specific order would have to be issued.

"Price controls on service charges of this kind," he argued, "which can't possibly affect the ultimate consumer, have nothing to do with controlling the cost of living but serve only to create confusion and hardship."

Discussing ceilings on raw cotton prices, the speaker declared that the regulations as established by the Office of Price Stabilization are resulting in "enormous damage." The cotton industry, he explained, is exerting a concentrated effort to obtain amendments to the regulation in order to relieve its many hardships and inequities and also to obtain definite assurance against a rollback of new crop prices.

He said the OPS price ceiling order imposed by Price Administrator Michael DiSalle on March 3 will tend to destroy cotton's highly efficient marketing sys-

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tem. Farmers, merchants and mills who must depend on that marketing system in their daily transactions, he added, will suffer severe hardships and financial losses that cannot help but slow down their operations and greatly decrease their productivity.

The speaker predicted that since cotton ceilings cannot be enforced because of the nature of the commodity, all manner of bad practices and black marketing will develop.

"Finally," and most important of all, he warned, "the greatly increased production of a 16-million-bale crop this year, which has been the goal of the government and industry ever since the present scarcities developed last fall, is being seriously jeopardized."

"From the farmer's point of view, it is important that assurances be given that there will be no disastrous price break during the period when the bulk of his crop hits the market. Under rigid price ceilings there is no orderly marketing process which distributes the crop over a 12-month period. This naturally means that the great bulk of the crop would have to be absorbed during harvesting season only. We can anticipate the effect such a situation would cause."

Cotton industry leaders worked strenuously for many weeks. Mr. Dunn told the ginners, to develop a stabilization program which would serve the purpose of holding down inflationary tendencies in cotton, making ceilings on raw cotton unnecessary from the industry's point of view. Although this program was endorsed and recommended by the Department of Agriculture, it was not followed by the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Dunn promised full support of the National Cotton Council in seeking a "realistic definition of the 'area of production' in the agricultural exemption accorded ginners and cotton warehouses under regulations of the Wage and Hour Administration."

Explaining that the present definition is very restrictive, he noted that as a result many ginners who thought they were exempt from minimum wage provisions now are receiving from the Wage and Hour Administration claims for payment of back wages. "The only sensible definition of 'area of production' in the case of cotton," he declared, "is a county in which cotton is produced, or an adjacent county."

Limitations on Usage of Castor Oil Are Asked

Restrictions on the use of castor bean oil, but not on tung oil or oticica oil, have been recommended by industry representatives of the Industrial Oils Industry Advisory Committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan to assist and advise USDA in effectively mobilizing the nation's agricultural resources under the defense program.

The recommendation was made at the first meeting of the committee in Washington March 12. George L. Prichard, director of PMA's Fats and Oils Branch, presided as chairman. The group discussed the supply and demand situation for castor, tung and oticica oils. It recommended controls on castor bean oil, based on an apparent shortage of supply and increased military as well as civilian demand.

Specific limitations on different types of use of castor bean oil, beginning with the April-June 1951 quarter, were rec-

ommended, but it was suggested that no controls be placed on tung and oticica oils at this time.

Recommendations of the committee are advisory, for the consideration of the department. The Industrial Oils Industry Advisory Committee includes 17 industry members, representing all major segments of the industry.

USDA Fertilizer Industry Committee Meets

USDA's Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee held its first meeting early this month in Washington to discuss with department officials special government and industry problems arising from defense mobilization program.

Among subjects discussed at the meet-

ing were reports by industry representatives that box-car shortages were hampering production and distribution of fertilizer in many parts of the country, and that it was becoming more difficult to obtain adequate supplies of textile and multiwall paper bags.

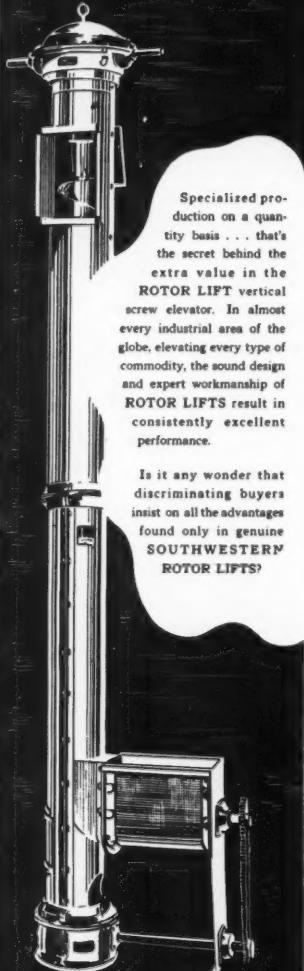
Committee members also discussed the shortage of sulphur, which, in the form of sulphuric acid, is used in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers. The respective responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, the National Production Authority and the Office of Price Stabilization in the fertilizer field were outlined by officials of these agencies.

• Georgia 4-H Club boys and girls last year completed 313,055 projects in 36 farming and homemaking fields. The value was \$14,537,915.35.

A black and white advertisement for Hindoo Bagging. At the top, a circular inset shows a man in a hat and coat standing behind a large stack of bales of cotton. Below this, a banner reads "FOR PROPER PROTECTION". The main text reads "BE SURE IT'S HINDOO 2 LB....21 LBS-TARE". A smaller text below says "To hold the hooks and stand the strain—to guard against weather and mildew damage—HINDOO 2-lb., open-weave bagging has no equal." Another text block states "For quality, strength, protection and value, HINDOO Bagging for almost a century has been the wise ginner's choice." At the bottom, it says "ORDER IT EARLY. ORDER IT ALWAYS." The brand name "Hindoo" is written in a stylized script. The bottom right corner lists locations: "MANUFACTURING & SALES CO. MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GALVESTON, TEXAS. BOSTON, MASS."

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Seed, 20c a Bushel; Ginning, \$1 a Bale

In the Tupelo (Miss.) Journal of Dec. 19, 1899, there appeared an advertisement announcing the near-completion of a new cotton-seed oil mill in the community.

"Tupelo Cotton Oil Company," the advertisement said, "just completing their mill. Will furnish meal and hulls to their patrons at lowest possible prices."

A gin was to be operated as a part of the new undertaking, too. And to show how times have changed, we find that the new concern would "gin and wrap cotton at \$1.00 per bale and pay 20 cents per bushel for seed."

The mill was capitalized for \$40,000 (that won't buy half of a modern gin plant today) and was capable of handling 60 tons of seed daily. In addition, the new enterprise provided Tupelo with a monthly payroll of \$1000, which was a considerable sum in those days.

John Clark was president of the concern; J. H. Strain was manager, and C. R. Strain was secretary-treasurer. Descendants of the original officers are still in charge of the Tupelo mill, now called Tupelo Oil and Gin Company. J. R. (Zook) Strain, now president and manager, is the grandson of J. H. Strain and the son of C. R. Strain. Mrs. R. G. Strain, vice-president, is the daughter of John Clark, and J. A. Strain, secretary-treasurer, is his grandson.

The Tupelo Journal soon will publish an edition dealing largely with old-time Tupelo in which the original advertisement of the Tupelo Oil Company will appear.

New Distributor:

SEEDBRO IS DISTRIBUTOR FOR HYTROL FOLDING CONVEYOR

Hydro-Controls Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has announced the appointment of Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., as exclusive distributor for its Hytrol folding conveyor.

The conveyor was designed for rapid handling of bags, boxes, bundles, bales and cartons, and is popular because of its compact size, light weight and mobility, the manufacturer said. The Hytrol unit is especially adapted to materials handling chores in warehouse aisles and other small areas and for between-floors operations. It is made in five sizes. All units fold into one-half their respective lengths, permitting easy storing in small space. The largest unit requires an area less than a half-yard square. One man can easily move and set up the machine for operation.

Construction and hydraulic controls of the Hytrol conveyor permit raising or lowering the operating angle while the machine is in use, the company continued. Flow of materials may be reversed by simply turning a switch. Moving parts are concealed to prevent injury to operator and to commodities being moved. Complete details of construction and operation are available from Seedburo Equipment Co., 618 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Ill.

Larger Soybean Acreage Expected in Oklahoma

A boost in Oklahoma soybean acreage is anticipated on the basis of increasing demands for vegetable oils, D. R. Swift, Oklahoma A. & M. College agronomist, has predicted.

Soybean prices are now pegged high enough to encourage state farmers to exploit the beans as a strong cash crop, he declared. Several tests have proven that soybeans are suited for large sections of Oklahoma. They will grow on any type of land adaptable to corn and will bring better prices per bushel than corn.

"Soybeans tend to loosen the soil and if a cover crop is not provided for the winter months, erosion will occur," Mr. Swift warned. "Soybean stalks decompose more rapidly than cotton stalks, providing the soil with usable organic material."

Soybean oil is the most versatile vegetable oil available, he pointed out. Eighty-five percent of the food industry supply is used in shortening and margarine. Over one-half of the shortening and 40 percent of margarine is made from soybean oil. Paints, varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth and printing ink are other uses for this important product. Soybean oil meal is a top protein feed for livestock and poultry industries.

"Soybeans are relatively easy to raise. They require a later planting period than corn. They will shade weeds, thereby reducing the number of cultivations needed," Mr. Swift maintained.

Two new bulletins covering varieties and planting instructions for soybeans may be obtained from county agents or by writing to the Oklahoma Extension Service, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

• World food production has continued to increase in 1950-51, and the aggregate output of important food products is expected to total about two percent above a year ago and four percent above the prewar (1935-39) average, according to USDA.

FACT..

for Advertisers:

Never before have so many advertisers used so much space in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press — directing their messages to the ginning and oil milling industries.

Solvent Extraction Of Vegetable Oil

■ This is the text of an address by A. J. Falkenberg, secretary-treasurer, American Mineral Spirits Company, Western, Los Angeles, at the meeting of the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Los Angeles, March 11, 1951.

FROM THE VERY beginning of solvent method of oil extraction in the U.S., a steady if not spectacular forward movement and general improvement has taken place. This applies to the volume of oil extracted, the equipment, solvent, and methods of application.

Solvent extraction of vegetable oil in this country had its real starting point around 1933-1934 with the rapid installation of five German designed and manufactured continuous units. Two of these were Hansa-Muhle of the vertical basket type and three Hillenbrand units of the U-tube perforated screw system.

The results of these two types of extractors plus the Bonotto system stimulated the entrance into the field of solvent extraction of such American manufacturers as Allis-Chalmers, V. D. Anderson, Blaw-Knox, French Oil Mill Machinery and others. In addition, can be added the equipment of private design and manufacture.

Innovations and modifications have been made over the years that have kept the solvent extraction method always on the increase and it is still expanding. Constant engineering alertness by the equipment manufacturers has been and is still maintained. This study covers capacities, ratio of solvent to charging stock, application of vacuum, preparation of charging stocks, conditioning of meal and oil and general construction.

Such attention has caused the basket type extractor to be constructed not only in vertical position, but also in circular, horizontal and rectangular positions. These new styles offer low buildings which save on construction costs and time savings in operation and maintenance. The developments in co-ordinated use of expellers and solvent extraction has definitely placed flaxseed, cottonseed, peanuts and possibly other seeds into the field of solvent extraction. There has also been considerable attention given to handling of the extracted meal in drying and toasting. These changes and others indicate the continued effort on the part of manufacturers and also the operators to improve the quality and economics of the solvent extraction method.

Such attention by the operators and manufacturers has had a great influence in the trend to solvent extraction by the soybean industry. The following figures illustrate that trend.

Extraction of Oil From Soybeans, U. S. A.*
Percent of Soybeans Crushed

Oct. 1 to Sept. 30	Screw Press	Solvent Extraction	Hydraulic Press
Crop Year			
1945-46	64.2	28.2	7.6
1946-47	68.9	26.6	9.5
1947-48	54.4	37.6	8.0
1948-49	55.3	39.6	5.1

Percent of Crude Oil Produced

1947-48	50.7	42.2	7.1
1948-49	51.4	44.1	4.5

*Compiled by U. S. Department of Agriculture from data collected by the Bureau of the Census. (Latest available figures)



A. J. FALKENBERG

From the above figures of percentages there is shown a significant ratio of beans crushed and oil obtained. In the crop year of 1947-48 the screw press method crushed 54.4 percent of the beans and produced 50.7 percent of the oil, whereas solvent extraction accounted for 37.6 percent of the beans but produced 42.2 percent of the oil. These bring about a ratio of 54.4/50.7 for screw press and 37.6/42.2 ratio for solvent extraction. Applying the same for 1948-49 crop year the ratio is 55.3/51.4 for screw press and 39.6/44.1 for solvent extraction. Furthermore in 1948-49 crop year the oil yield per bushel of beans was 9.16 pounds for screw press and 10.94 pounds for solvent extraction. These figures not only show, but also probably explain, the trend to solvent extraction method for soybeans.

We regret being unable to furnish the 1949-50 percentage figures because with the new solvent extraction plants of large capacity that went into operation during this period, it would further emphasize the trend to solvent method in soybean extraction.

The sustained and successful trend toward solvent extraction in soybeans has no doubt reflected in the adoption of this method to other products such as flaxseed, cottonseed, peanuts and others.

Up until about four ears ago very little if any linseed oil was produced on a regular commercial basis by solvent extraction of flaxseed. Since then, the picture has changed considerably. Flaxseed is a high-oil content seed and for this reason is obstinate and flaking preparation is difficult, resulting in excessive fines. To offset this difficulty, the pre-pressing or forepressing system has been adopted with highly successful results.

In using screw-press alone it was considered excellent to get under five percent for residual oil in the cake. By use of the co-ordinated method of prepressing and solvent extraction the residual oil is reported down to as low as .62 percent in the cake. This can amount to as high as 1½ pounds of oil per bushel and the oil is stated to be superior in quality.

There are several firms using the solvent method for deeper extraction. Among them are Archer-Daniels-Midland, Cargill, Inc., Minnesota Linseed Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. There are no figures available to indicate the percentage of oil extraction of the new system as against the older, but it is reasonable to assume that the change has been substantial and likely to continue increasing.

The extraction of cottonseed oil has offered problems even in hydraulic and screw-press operations. The gossypol and color pigment content make this one of the difficult seeds from which to extract oil. However, solvent method has been applied to this extraction. Here again we find the co-ordinated prepressing and solvent extraction being used. There has been solvent extraction of cottonseed carried on for the past few years. Mr. N. H. Moore of Delta Products Company has reported (The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, April, 1950) very favorable results using the V. D. Anderson "Exsolex" process which is the co-ordinated pre-press and solvent method. Mr. A. C. Wamble of the Texas Experiment Station has accomplished results that are also very favorable to the co-ordinated method. The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company process has proved successful, substantiated by the addition of a new plant at Augusta, Ga. It is very likely that others will follow.

The solvent extraction of cottonseed oil has been given considerable research and practical investigation. However, the co-ordinated method such as "Exsolex" and the results obtained by Buckeye Cotton Oil Company have given impetus to the use of solvent extraction that may well in time bring about a definite trend such as has occurred in soybean oil extraction. As present equipment becomes worn out, you can expect solvent extraction to be given serious consideration in future plans.

Solvent extraction of oil has also been applied to rice bran, wheat germ, corn germ, safflower seed, castor pomace, cocoa butter, olive pomace and other seeds. These extractions do not offer the volumes of soybeans, peanuts, cottonseed or flaxseed but they do indicate the variety of application open to this method.

The general economy of the over-all production does and will always have its influence on the degree of extraction of any one oil regardless of the method used. We now have fish oil, oiticica, castor, safflower and soybean oil as a definite part of the "drying" oil economy, much the same as soybean is a definite part of the "non-drying" oil economy.

In the adoption of solvent extraction method some influence has come from the oil content of various seeds and beans. Soybeans with an oil content of 20 percent can be extracted down to a residue of 3.5 to 4 percent by screw-press process. By solvent extraction the residue is 0.5 percent, thus you are going after 3 percent of a total 20 percent, or in effect, you extract 15 percent more oil. Applying the same to flaxseed of 35/40 percent oil content you are extracting only 7.5 percent more oil. This

will vary with the oil content of different seeds and the percentage that can be extracted by screw-press against solvent extraction or co-ordinated methods. However, it is understood that these oil yield dividends together with the factors of seed costs and prices realized have a strong economic bearing on the type equipment selected when replacement is necessary. Solvent extraction has reached the point where it is a real factor in the general economy and undoubtedly will continue to increase its influence.

The solvent used in solvent extraction of vegetable oils has in the main been Hexane. This solvent has been improved in keeping with other changes in the extraction industry. It is of petroleum origin and is in ample supply position.

It appears that all phases of solvent extraction have received careful investigation both through research and practical applications. There is every reason to believe that this attention to the various problems involved will continue in the future with improving results. The extraction of vegetable oils by the solvent method will, we believe, continue to grow in favor.

Mexico Bans Cotton Exportation Again

Restrictions on exportation of cotton from Mexico through the ports of Nueva Laredo and Matamoras was banned again March 17 after being lifted two and a half weeks.

The order applies regardless of whether an exporter had a special permit.

Chas. R. Campbell Forms New Dallas Concern

Announcement was made this week by Chas. R. Campbell of the formation of a new concern to be known as the Chas. R. Campbell Company, with office and plant at 3210 Grand Avenue in Dallas. Mr. Campbell resigned a position with the Industrial Division of Continental Gin Company to organize his new company.

Chas. R. Campbell Company will manufacture pneumatic and mechanical elevating and conveying equipment, including lint flue systems, seed cooling systems, seed and hull blowing systems, exhaust fans, and bucket elevators. It will also manufacture processing machinery, including reels, shakers, and beaters. Mr. Campbell says his company will also act as distributors of elevating, conveying, and power transmission equipment, and will maintain an engineering service for the trade.

Ross M. Sherwood Writes "Feed Mixers Handbook"

Ross M. Sherwood, professor of poultry husbandry, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, is the author of a new "Feed Mixers Handbook" published by the Interstate Publishers, Danville, Ill. Cost of the book is \$2.50.

Purpose of the book is to provide material useful to the experienced feed manufacturer, to the beginner in feed mixing and to agricultural workers and students.

Harper Heads State Fair Beef Cattle Department

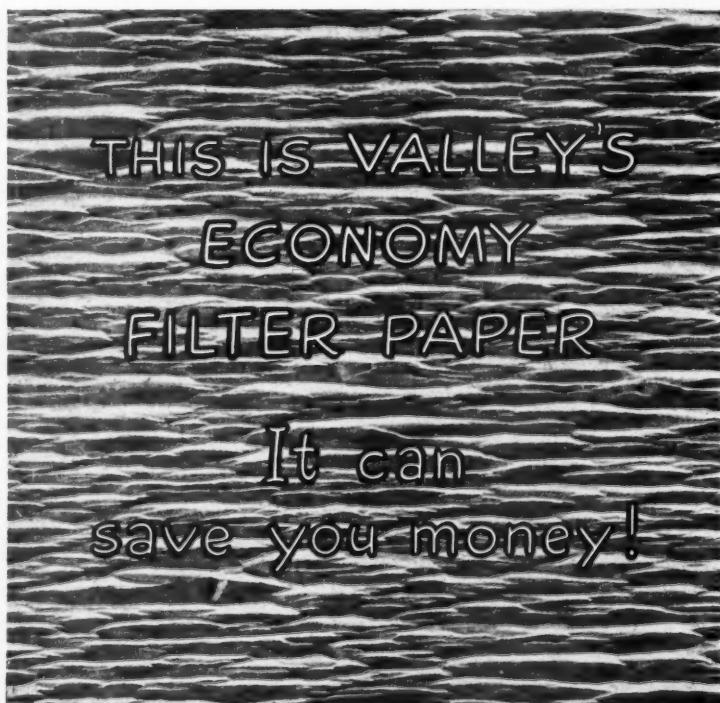
Garlon A. Harper, nutrition assistant of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, has been appointed superintendent of the Beef Cattle Department for the State Fair of Texas. The National Hereford Show will be one of the major beef events at the 1951 Fair.

Mr. Harper served last year as assistant superintendent of the department. Dean W. L. Stangel of Texas Tech is general livestock superintendent and Ray W. Wilson, formerly with the Educational Service, is manager.

U. S. Flaxseed, Linseed Oil Exports Large in 1950

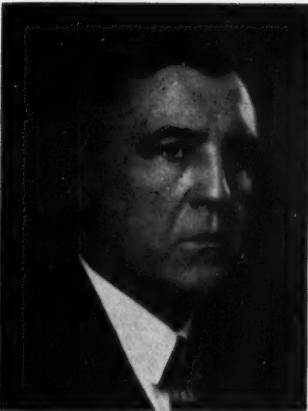
United States exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1950, amounting to almost 47,340 short tons, oil equivalent, were the largest since the mid-1940's. Flaxseed exports of 3,557,300 bushels probably established a new record, but linseed oil shipments of 12,077 tons, though far in excess of last year's volume of less than 2,000 tons, were down from the 14,818 tons exported in 1948.

Over 77 percent of the flaxseed exports and approximately the same percentage of the linseed oil exports were sent to Europe, with the largest volume of seed—1,866,016 bushels—being shipped to the Netherlands and the largest volume of oil—7,042 tons—being shipped to Western Germany.



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Christie Benet Dies Mar. 30

CHRISTIE BENET, Columbia, S. C., General Counsel for the National Cottonseed Products Association died early on the morning of March 30 in a Columbia hospital. He had been ill since late January. Mr. Benet was well-known and loved throughout the cottonseed crushing industry and his loss will be severely felt. This publication was on the press when word of Mr. Benet's death came by long distance telephone and details were not available at this time. Funeral services will be held in Columbia on Sunday, April 1.

New Booklet:

ON USE OF "CATERPILLAR" DIESELS BY GINS

"From Seed to Bale with Caterpillar Power" is the title of an eight-page booklet recently issued by Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.

Noting that "the proof is in the profit," the booklet explains how growers and ginners enthusiastically endorse Caterpillar Diesel power.

Testimonials with action pictures show several growers who have found that the economy and dependability of Caterpillar Track-type Tractors are the ideal solution to the power requirements of cotton growing.

A number of cotton gin installations are pictured. Accompanying stories include the type of gin powered and the various owners' remarks about the results obtained by using Caterpillar Diesel Engines.

Copies of this booklet (Form 30159) may be secured from your nearest Caterpillar dealer or by writing to Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria 8, Ill.

\$5000 Grant Made to Texas Cotton Research Committee

John Leahy, executive director of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas, announced this week the acceptance of a \$5,000 research grant from El Paso area cotton producers, merchants and bankers, through the R. T. Hoover Cotton Company, El Paso.

"The present grant is a renewal of a similar grant in the same amount made last year," Mr. Leahy said.

U.S. Exports of Cottonseed And Oil Highest Since 1921

United States exports in 1950 of cottonseed and cottonseed oil in terms of oil, amounting to 73,460 short tons, were the largest since 1921, when the total volume was approximately 126,490 tons, oil equivalent. In 1949 shipments totaled 61,640 tons and in the prewar period only around 3,350. The bulk of the exports throughout the years has been in the form of oil.

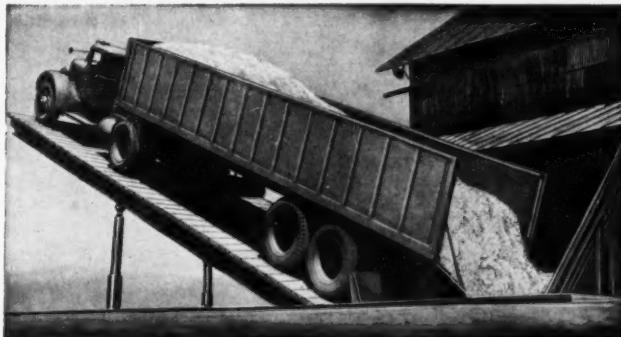
In 1950 almost 56 percent of the 71,787 tons of oil exported went to North American countries, of which the largest volume—38,480 tons—was sent to Canada. Of the 15,372 tons shipped to Euro-

pian countries, 14,166 tons went to Western Germany.

Cottonseed exports in 1950 amounted to 10,814 tons against 7,508 in 1949. Over half of last year's exports was sent to Mexico.

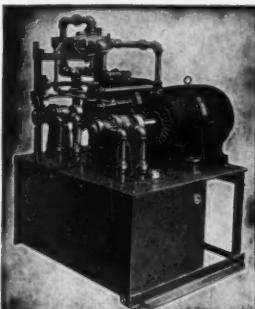
Foreman Heads Editors

W. L. (Bill) Foreman, chief copy writer for the National Cotton Council and editor of the Council's monthly "Progress Bulletin," has been named president of the newly organized Memphis Industrial Editors Association.



Kewanee Cottonseed Dumper

- Unloads all sizes of Trucks and Tractor Trailers.
- Sizes—40'x10', 45'x10', and 50'x10' Platforms. Other sizes on special order.
- Capacities up to 80,000 lbs.
- Easy, trouble-free operation. Simple, positive, one-man Controls.
- Telescoping Hydraulic Cylinders require only a shallow pit.
- Hydraulically operated 10'x10' Pit Door and Wheel Stops.



Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit

HANDLES the biggest loads of cottonseed in a "jiffy." Unloads all sizes of Trucks and Tractor Trailers. In 2 minutes they're unloaded and on their way. You save time, work, money!

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 23 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control and cushioned lowering. No danger of accidents.

Hydraulically operated Pit Door opens and closes in seconds, permits the cottonseed to be dumped directly into the open pit.

Easy operation and simple controls . . . one man operates the Dumper, Wheel Stops and Pit Door all from one location where he can see and control the entire unloading operation. Greatly reduces labor costs.

The KEWANEE Dumper will widen the area you can serve and increase your volume. Truckers appreciate "no long waiting in line" and they tell others. It attracts new customers and builds your business. Find out today how KEWANEE will solve your unloading problems.

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KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO., Kewanee, Illinois

Cottonseed Oil Ceiling Price Is Amended

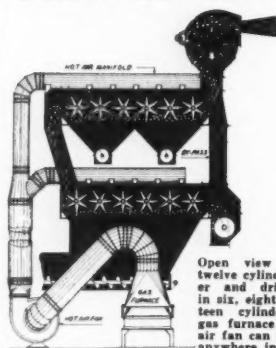
An alternative method for pricing bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil is provided in an order issued by the Office of Price Stabilization March 23 amending the ceiling price order affecting sales of high-quality cottonseed oil.

Aimed at restoring normal distribution of oil to all points, the amendment permits sellers to set new ceiling prices at the refinery, with the buyer paying freight costs from refinery to destination. In figuring his alternative f.o.b. ceiling, the seller may now use the ceiling price for crude oil plus a two-cents-

per-pound refining charge and the freight on the crude oil from its points of origin to his refinery. Under the original order fixed delivered prices for this quality oil to various points were set up, which encouraged the flow of oil from Texas to the west coast and away from normal destinations in the midwest and east.

The order adds additional name-brand products to those covered in the ceiling price regulation for vegetable shortening and salad oil. It also adds Bowie County, Texas, to those areas which have a ceiling price of 23 1/2 cents f.o.b. mill, so that crude cottonseed oil originating at Texarkana, Texas, can sell at the same price as that originating in Texarkana, Ark.

STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER

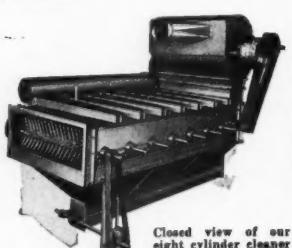


Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

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The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
2704 Taylor Street

Dallas 1, Texas



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.



Covered with Carolina's Standard 2-lb. Jute Bagging, cut of bales, above, is actual photograph of same before cutting sample holes.

Cotton so covered is subjected to less weather damage than either closely woven cotton, Burlap, or Sugar Bag Cloth due to open weave admitting sunlight and air, and looks better than either after sample holes are cut, and is unquestionably better for the purpose.

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HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

C. P. (Charlie) Guthrie
Sales Agent
Dallas, Texas

More Cotton Will Aid Dairymen, Ward Says

Increased cotton production in California and other states will aid dairymen by providing more cottonseed meal and hulls for feeding, says an article in the March issue of "Western Dairy Journal," Los Angeles.

Quoting A. L. Ward, director of the NCPA's Educational Service, the article is in answer to a previous discussion expressing fear that cotton expansion at the expense of alfalfa acreage would hurt California dairymen.

Stressing the value of cottonseed meal and hulls, Mr. Ward said the net result will be that the dairyman will find himself in a better position because he will have a more abundant supply of cottonseed meal and hulls to round out his feeding program.

Valley Planting Period Is Extended

Extension of the cotton planting deadline in the Lower Rio Grande Valley from March 31 to midnight April 15 was announced March 16 by Texas Agriculture Commissioner John C. White. The extension will enable farmers to take advantage of recent rains in getting their crop up.

J. Van Rogers Helps Put On Livestock Shows

J. Van Rogers, field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service, has assisted with a number of major livestock events recently in his territory. The Georgia Livestock Exposition in Atlanta March 12-15 was sponsored by the livestock committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Rogers as chairman. Georgia's governor proclaimed Livestock Week in recognition of the importance of this exposition.

The Orangeburg, S. C., Fat Stock Show and Sale, the Montgomery, Ala., Fat Stock Show, and the North Georgia Hereford Show and Sale at LaFayette are among other livestock activities with which Mr. Rogers has recently assisted.

The first cottonseed oil known to have been made in America was exhibited for the American Philosophical Society in 1768. At the time, it was regarded as a curiosity. Today it is a major ingredient in such foods as shortening, margarine, salad and cooking oils.

Final Ginning Report

Final ginning report for the 1950 season issued by the Census Bureau March 20 showed that a total of 9,899,417 running bales had been ginned. The bureau estimated that 16,959 bales of the 1950 crop remained to be ginned. Ginnings included 57,279 bales of American-Egyptian cotton.

H. H. Williamson Retires, Returns to Texas

H. H. Williamson, assistant director of USDA's Extension Service, is retiring March 31 to return to Texas, his native state. He has been a member of the Extension Service since Jan. 1945, working on cooperative relations in a regional educational program to help in making farm adjustments in the cotton economy.

Mr. Williamson plans to take over active management of his Texas farm and small cattle ranch located in Grimes County. He was director of the Texas Extension Service for several years before going to Washington.

San Joaquin Valley Plans Record Cotton Plantings

Cotton acreage in the San Joaquin Valley in California could easily reach 1,250,000 acres, more than double the 578,000 acres harvested in the state last year and more than 290,000 acres above the record 1949 planting of 957,000 acres, a survey of the Valley last week showed.

In addition to some new land being brought under cultivation because of recently completed irrigation projects, farmers in the state's cotton growing area report they intend to plant cotton on land that in previous years has been producing other crops.

South Carolina Crushers Give Out NCPA Bulletin

The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association provided "Feeding Practices" bulletins for livestock leaders attending the South Carolina Angus Association show at Columbia in March. J. Van Rogers, field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, distributed the bulletins and assisted officials at the sale.

- Military preparedness means more than planes, ships, tanks and guns operated by trained manpower. Military preparedness also involves industrial and agricultural preparedness.

California Claims New Acre-Yield Record

On the basis of the March 20 final ginning report issued by the Bureau of the Census, the Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley is claiming a new world's record cotton production rate for California last year.

The report showed California's 1950 crop totaled 981,647 running bales, equivalent to 976,545 500-pound bales, harvested from 578,000 acres, an average of 823 pounds of lint cotton to the acre. The exceptionally high yield was attributed to the fact that, because of acreage restrictions, only the best cotton land was planted to the crop. More than double the tonnage of fertilizer previously used was applied to the crop, the bureau continued, and other improved production methods were used.

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FOR SALE—Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—French Oil Expeller in good working condition. For quick sale will entertain offer half price of purchase. This press located at my home in Tulsa at 7025 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Address inquiries to E. E. Huffman, The Kansas Milling Co., Wichita 2, Kansas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x32 with 49 Dk. — Electric Driven — 100 h.p. — 1000 rpm starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — Reits Disintegrator with 75 h.p. motor — 30° — 36° Chandler Hullers — Small Set Crimping Rolls — 2 Sets Cracking Rolls — 1 Set 60° Crushing Rolls — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Belts — Sprockets — Chain — Curver Lint Tailing Beater and Shaker — Brust Grabot Machines — Write, wire or phone Spokes & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone Prospect 5958.

PRESS ROOM MACHINERY FOR SALE: Hydraulic Presses — Hydraulic Pump — Cake Former — Hot Cake Cutters — Accumulators — XX Hydraulic Pipe — also Bauer Bros. Attrition Mill. For further details write—Suffolk Oil Mill, Inc., Suffolk, Va.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic press room with 5 high cooker, hot room Butters machine, 15 Curver 141 saw-linters. Fine system.—Address Box "77," c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 30" disc huller. Four Continental 106 saw linters. One 10x14" Scofield engine. Two 30" saws. Continental gins, with steel drum feeders. Two hull packers.—Fitzgerald Oil & Fertilizer Company, P. O. Box 169, Fitzgerald, Ga.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators—pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Curver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pitcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Delining equipment for planting seeds. Curver 100x141 saw linters.—V. A. Lessor Co., Oil Mill Machinery, P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Complete 5-80 Centennial plant with steam power less buildings.—W. C. High, Tahoka, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete Batteries 4-80 Saw Murray air blast ball bearing gins. These outfit are equal to modern gins. Sixty feet wide, two foot wide distribution, 18x18' tower drivers, steel feeders and all steel, swing door up-packing presses. The trampers on these presses have been used only one year. Both outfit are complete in every respect and are in excellent condition, and will be sold at very reasonable price for quick removal, as we are installing a complete new outfit.—Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, S. C.

GIN OUTFIT FOR SALE—4-80 saw Murray B.B. gin stands, 30' wide, 18' ribs, excellent condition and fast. 4-60" saws, excellent condition and fast. 4 stand Murray screw distributor. Murray V-S separator. 60" Murray all steel condenser new type. Murray transmission equipment. Murray hydraulic press pump and all cotton piping. Continental Paragon Semi-Metal up-packing press and Continental E. J. Trumper. All in top condition. Here is the plant you've wanted.—Sam Clinton, Greenwood, Mississippi.

FOUR COMPLETE modern 4-80 gins being re-located and intended in gin building all steel or wood frame, all steel stands, feeder extractors, four machine power units, electric or 240 h.p. MM, or complete gin outfit contact Box "R", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One L.C.G. 1940 model, 6 foot type M dropper in good operating condition. \$500.00. One L.C.G. 1945 model, 4 foot type M dropper. Needs new sheet metal and flashing, otherwise in good operating condition. \$350.00.—Valley Gin Co., Peoria, Arizona.

BUR EXTRACTING and cleaning machinery—Four 6' x 6' Mitchell pressed steel ball bearing "double decked" flat belt extractors. Four 6' x 6' 1932 model pressed steel ball bearing Mitchells. Five 80-saw model "H" triple saw Mitchells. One 55" cast iron F.E.C. ball bearing Mitchell. Five 80-saw Murray V-belt Blewetts. Three 60" Continental steel double X", model "X" and "Y" extractors. Two 40" continental model "Y" and "D" extractors. One 14 foot Hardwick-Etter wood frame extractor with inlet and return conveyor, excellent. One 14 foot Stacy steel three cylinder incline ball bearing after cleaner. One 10 foot Hart steel three cylinder incline ball bearing after cleaner. Two 10' x 10' 18x18' steel cleaners with two five cylinder Hardwick-Etter wood frame cleaners. Two 52" Murray steel type "MS" Separators. Two 50" Hardwick-Etter wood separators. New "Government type" Tower Dryers, gas and butane heaters, etc. Tell us your needs and what you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St. Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three cotton compress plants, one to move, one to sell, one to keep, all to be moved. All priced right for quick sale. If interested ask about them. One 5/70 practically new Continental gin to move, a complete plant except press, power and condenser. Priced at \$12,000 f.o.b., car or trucks. One 4/80 practically new Continental gin plant, ideal location, 14 miles from cotton field, steel gins, 400 bales this season. Price \$35,000 for quick sale. One 4/80 Continental in the Valley, has extra good 10 year average, a bargain at \$40,000. One new 4/90 Murray, complete cleaning and drying equipment, a buy at price asked. Many others in South Texas, West Texas and Rio Grande Valley. Let me know you want it. I have it.—Call, write or wire M. Phillips, Phone 3-211 or 3-3914, P. O. Box No. 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—To Be Moved: Two complete 4-80 Murray gins with glass fronts, 6' mote conveyor and double extraction. One 4-80 complete gin suitable for picked cotton. All three of the above gins at a bargain.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-5626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Some of our special bargains: AIR

BLAST GINS, direct connected type; Three 80-saw Huron steel frame triple conveyor, 4-80 saw

Murray steel, old style, four 80-saw Lummus

"Automatic" ball bearing, with roll dump levers.

Eight 80-saw Munger ball bearing. Five 80-saw Gullett. Three 70-saw Murray steel 6' mote conveyor. Three 70-saw Pratt, steel frame. Four 70-saw Murray, iron frame, 400 bales, 6' mote conveyor.

Four 70-saw Pratt, steel frame. Four 70-saw Murray, iron frame, 400 bales, 6' mote conveyor.

BRUSH GINS: Four 80-saw Murray old style, ball bearing brushes, almost new and good saws and ribs. Five 80-saw Munger iron frame I.S. & B.D. Four 70-saw Pratt, wood frame, excellent condition, \$100.00 each. **PRESSES AND OTHER ITEMS:** One Continental "Paragon" heavy duty strain buster press with Ram and Casing. One Murray "PX" heavy duty steel bound press with or without late type Hydraulic Ram and Casing and Murray triplex belted hydraulic pump. One good, sound, Continental old style with fully steel bound top doors, hinged in steel, \$500.00 at location. One 72" square type Continental vertical triple hydraulic condenser. Can be changed to down draft. One 50" Murray square type steel down draft condenser. One Continental vertical triplex hydraulic pump with one pulley for electric drive. Two rebuilt Beaumier 4-plunger belted hydraulic pumps. Seven 10-ton Fairbanks triple cylinder elevators. One Hardwick-Etter double hopper seed scale. One 8'x22' 10-ton Fairbanks pit type platform scale with steel office fixtures, \$475.00. One double 35" Clarcage fan, 35", 40" and 45" rebuilt fans. New Phelps fans, all sizes and types in Waco stock. Hydraulic rams and casings, conveyors, pulleys, belting and transmission equipment. New "Government type" tower dryers, Gas and Butane heaters, etc. Get our quotations before buying.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St. Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One sectional steel gin building, 24 x 80 ft. x 24 ft., press room and 16 ft. gin room height. Building in excellent condition and available now.—Call, write or wire M. Phillips, 125 steel 6 cylinder incline type cleaners, one 125 h.p. Squirrel Cage Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motor, one 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine model 32. Five 60 inch pressed steel Mitchell machines, five Continental triple X feeders with 3 cylinder after cleaner, one 72 inch Continental triple X feeders with 3 cylinder after cleaner, one Jacobs trumper, and 2 cotton unloading fans with 20 h.p. motors on each fan. All above in excellent condition, located in Oklahoma.—C. A. Pruden, Box 67, Brownsville, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental plant built 1946 with Mitchell feeders and drying equipment. 8x9 M-3 butane gas engine. All steel down packing press. Continental all steel building. Top condition, located in Waco, Texas.—M. Phillips

FOR SALE—2-50 inch all steel flat screen separators, 2-50 inch 5 cyl. all steel cleaners with vacuum cylinder and support. 2-50 inch 7 cyl. all steel cleaners above. This equipment Hardwick-Etter make and in A-1 condition. Write or can contact us at Ginnery Convention, Dallas, Hardwick-Etter Booth.—Rio Hondo Cooperative Gin and Supply Co., Rio Hondo, Texas.

ELECTRIC MOTORS Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone. and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2800/600 rpm, slip ring	2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring	2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring	1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—150 hp. 3/60/2800/900 rpm, slip ring	4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2—75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

Fan and Pump Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
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W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

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Phone 3905
HARLINGEN

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental A. B. gins with model 30 fronts, gins look good and are good. 1-15 h.p., 220 volt 3 phase 1160 r.p.m., motor and starter. 1-5 h.p., 220 1200 r.p.m., 3 phase motor and starter. 4-80 saw Cen-Tennial loose roll swing frame gins. 1-75 h.p., 220 volt 900 r.p.m., 3 phase Fairbanks motor and starters. Lummus one story steel bound swing door double box press with pump and trumper.—J. G. Laney and Company, Tallahassee, Fla.

FOR SALE—Steel press, formerly owned by Trinity Compress and Warehouse Company. Intact, just as it was when the company ceased to operate here.—If interested write Malcolm Smith, Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Gilmer, Texas.

GINNERS NOTE: I will be at the Ginner's Convention at the Baker Hotel or at the Climax Engine Exhibit if anyone is interested in seeing me.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin plant, 6½ rooms home, 30 acres land. Write for details.—Lowake Gin Co., Waco, Texas.

EXCELLENT BUY—4-Late model Murray 80-saw air blast gins stands with quick-acting roll down bottoms and new style glass fronted pressed steel Mitchell super units with V-Belt drives. Priced for quick sale.—Graceland Gin & Warehouse Company, Graceland, Florida.

FOR SALE—Well equipped 5-80 Murray gin plant in most productive cotton section of Texas plains. All facilities. Anticipated ginning '51 over 5000 bales. Bargain price for immediate sale only \$75,500.—Write Box 11, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One late model all steel 16' Lummus bur machine, like new. One, lummus factory reconditioned dropper. One, continental impact cleaner.—C. E. Dean & Company, Lubbock, Texas.

FORECLOSURE SALE—There will be sold by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as Assignee, at public outcry in front of the courthouse door in Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May, 1951 (April 24, 1951), within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property: One (1) 1948 model 4-80 saw Continental gin outfit, with new prefabricated steel gin building. This outfit is complete, including one (1) UD-24 International Type V cylinder separator. Outfit is equipped with latest model drying, cleaning and extracting equipment and is in excellent condition, practically same as new.—Address all inquiries to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR SALE—4-70 saw Murray air blast gins with lint flues. 4-58" Mitchell standard unit. Price very cheap.—Hillie Farmers Co-op Society, Route 3, El Campo, Texas.

FOR SALE—We have a number of all steel continuous 70 and 80 saw air blast and brush gin stands with 30 model huller fronts at low prices. Also Lummus "double motion," Hardwick-Etter and Murray stands. Why bother to have old stands reconditioned when good all steel gins are available for replacements? You will find us to gin your share of one of the largest crops ever raised. All steel stands will raise your volume considerably, enough to warrant the change. Let us know your wants.—Call or write Sam Clemmons, Greenwood, Mississippi.

GIN FOR SALE—Four eighty new Murrys, convertible Mitchells, Hardwick-Etter cleaners and "I" cleaning equipment, two incline cleaners and "fourteen foot" type V cylinder separators. New steel press. Gin buildings, cotton house and seed house all steel—to be moved.—Telephone, wire or write Jimmy Hall, manager, Cotton & Gin Department, Muskogee, Okla. 74401, Muskogee, Okla., 8154 or 8118.

FOR SALE—Modern four stand Hardwick-Etter gin plant, drier, cleaner, bur machine, steel press, new Leth natural gas engine.—J. A. Thompson, Sealy, Texas.

FOR SALE—One used 4-80 Continental cotton gin with Mitchell's feeders, cleaners and extractors.—Jim Eazy, Midland City, Alabama (Dale County).

FOR SALE—Used three-gin Lummus up-draft condenser. One Cen-Tennial 48-inch separator, practically new. Four used Lummus L. E. F. 80-saw feeders and four used 80-saw Lummus automatic gins.—C. H. Beeland, Greenville, Ala.

FOR SALE—One 70' Hardwick-Etter stub 11'-6" tall tower dropper, 4-way—panned and steel supports with six-cylinder all steel Hardwick-Etter special dropper after cleaner. One Mitchell burner. Two Continental vacuum boxes. One 4-70 Continental oval steel side discharge condenser. Two Wichita steel 50" separators. One 38' steel Stacker separator. One 62' Murray V-S separator. Two Continental 50' separators from 60' Mitchell's with flat belt drives and type "F" after cleaner. One Continental 50' seven-cylinder steel inclined cleaner and supports. Six 80-saw A.B. D.C. all steel Cen-Tennial Commander Gins with lint flue. Four 120 D.C. model "C" Continental brush gins. One 80-saw Murray gin with glass front and 6' mote conveyor. Six 70-D.C. 80-saw Murray gins with glass fronts, 6' mote conveyor, lint flue, and 72' semi-steel condenser.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—5-80 I.S. Continental conveyor distributor in good condition. 5-80 Continental I.S. and A.B. model "F-3" gins with roll indicators; will be factory rebuilt and painted at the Continental Gin Co., Dallas, with lint flue. Three 45' Continental gins can be had with roll indicators and painted. Five 80-saw Murray gins with 6' mote conveyor and lint flue. Also semi-steel condenser, steel trumper, wood iron bound press with ram and casing and pump. Will sell all intact or any part. One 6-cylinder steel horizontal Gullet cleaner. One 18' steel Hardwick-Etter bur machine with 6' mote and counter-balanced doors. One 5-cylinder 70' steel Hardwick-Etter cleaner. One 5-cylinder 50' Hardwick-Etter wood cleaner. One 70' slightly used flat screen Hardwick-Etter separator. One 62' Murray quad separator. One 72' steel up-discharge Hardwick-Etter condenser. One 45' steel Gullet cleaner. Gullies, ram and casing re-conditioned and repainted. One standard Mitchell 1933 model 60° with type "F" after cleaner. Four 80-saw iron frame D.C. Continental gins and wood condenser. One Continental Master Double-X Huller cleaner feeder.—Two steel bound Continental Paragon pressers with channel iron and supports, separate main column, center door operator, and counter-balanced doors. One Murray trumper. Two Mitchells with flat belt drive. Five 60' Hardwick-Etter huller feeders. One center feed all steel 12' Murray bur machine. Two 10' Hardwick-Etter wood bur machines. Several gin plant fixtures, as well as to be moved.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—5 Murray long span floor stands 2-15/16 complete. Several lengths 2-15/16 sh't. Two 1-15/16 SKF No. 3 floor stands complete. 1-15/16 pillow block bearings. One Murray lint flue section for 4th stand. One length lint flue 30' diameter 9' 10" long. One air green for 40" Murray fan. One 40" diameter 10' 6" long. Six 6" 2" blowpipe and valves. 12' telescope complete. Two slide rails for fan. Three Hydraulic and 1 safety release valves. 4-8" by 5 ply endless belts 16 to 33 ft. long. 20 h.p. Century slip ring motor with starter practically new. Late Continental ram and casing.—Enderlin & Seiter, Conway, Ark.

FOR SALE—One Continental hydraulic pump; 4-80 Munger Continental gins; One Wichita dropper.—James Bowlin, O'Donnell, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Good used gin machinery of any kind.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

WANTED—6 cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine, NE 8 x 9 type G, counter-clockwise.—Schrade Gin Co., Rowlett, Texas, Phone 2-4418 Garland.

WANTED—Several used Cameron packers. Also steel double box press.—Jaffee Cotton Products Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 5184, Dallas 2, Texas, Phone Hunter 5134.

WANTED—1 set 48" rolls; 1-18"-9" rotor lift;

1 foot reclining tank and 1 cooling tower lift; cylinder cleaner for 3 Fluke gins presses.—Write Box 11, c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—Several Anderson Super Duo Exchangers. Must be in good condition and reasonably priced.—The Seguin Cotton Oil Company, Seguin, Texas.

WANTED—Several each dust collectors, Murray old style C. S. droppers. Cameron trampers, 40 h.p. 220 volt starters with or without motors, also all steel Belding press and 2-1/16" diameter line shafting.—Jaffee Cotton Products Manufacturing Co., Inc., P. O. Box 6184, Dallas 2, Texas, Phone Hunter 5134.

EQUIPMENT WANTED—Webb Compress Machine. Advise location, price and condition.—Deer Creek Compress Co., Hollendale, Mississippi.

WANTED—New cylinders and pistons for type Y style VA Fairbanks-Morse 120 h.p. engine. Would consider good used engine near by.—D. T. Taylor and Sons, Gumbeury, N. C.

Personnel Ads

HELP WANTED—Gin Manager with cotton gin farm supplier experience; also, office manager with same experience—give references.—Box 548, Artesia, New Mexico.

WANTED—Job as cotton gin manager by a cottonseed oil mill superintendent. Have had years of experience both as gin manager and oil mill superintendent. Would like to make change May 1st to 15th.—Write Box "TJ," c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

HAVE OPENINGS for several gin managers in fast growing irrigated section of West Texas. These are permanent year round jobs with a large sound company. Write stating education, experience and salary expected.—Box 11, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—Experienced gin manager at once. Good opportunity for right man. Give references.—Write Petronia Co-op Gin, c/o W. T. McNair, Route 3, Robstown, Texas.

WANTED—Superintendent for 4 press independent mill, relatively small crushes, diversified business, good earning record, good pay, square deal for a square shooter. Population 2000. Thrifty people. On Houston-San Antonio Highway. Full details and references first letter. Confidential.—L. C. Stokes Mgr., Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg, Texas.

SOLVENT EXTRACTION ENGINEER—Process engineer with proven record of experience in design and installation of oilseed extraction plants would like to contact processor, equipment manufacturer or construction company interested in this field. Have credited equipment and plant designs and patent applications on improved systems. Excellent testimonials.—Address: Box No. "PN." The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—various sizes, custom built, wood and gin buildings.—Marvin E. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Telephone RA-5615.

FOR SALE—Allis-Chalmers tandem compound engine 14x30x34, with Wheeler condensing equipment. One Heine 320 h.p. water-tube boiler—175 lbs. working pressure.—Write, wire or phone Sproule & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 181 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas, Telephone Prospect 5988.

FOR SALE—International Cotton Picker. Picked 11 bales, \$7500.00.—Write Box "T," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—Climax gas engines, Murphy diesel engine (dual fuel), 6-cylinder RXVI LeRoi Mill type, with starting engine. 1-8 cylinder DI700 Caterpillar Mill type with starting engine. Electric generator sets, all sizes. Electric motors, all sizes with starters—partial list—150 h.p. 200 h.p., 250 h.p., 300 h.p., 350 h.p., 400 h.p. V-Drives. Complete sets shown for engine rebuilding and motor rewinding.—H & H Equipment Company, Inc., 337 South Industrial Blvd., Dallas, Texas, Riverside-3501; WOodlawn-7859.

POWER—One model RA45, 6-cylinder LeRoi, 140 h.p. power unit. One model RXI, 125 h.p., 4-cylinder LeRoi power unit. One 25-35 h.p. Waukesha power unit. Electric motors: One 60 h.p., 2300 volt slip-ring with controls. One 20 h.p., 2300 volt slip-ring with controls. One 60 h.p., G.E., 2200 rpm, squirrel cage in Waco stock. New and rebuilt motors in a large range of sizes available for prompt shipment. Also one 80 h.p. model 32 cold starting Fairbanks-Morse Diesel, reconditioned, on testing block, Waco stock. One 60 h.p. single cylinder 30 h.p. cold starting Fairbanks-Morse Diesel engine with clutch and auxiliary equipment on foundation, East Texas \$350.00. One 100 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse semi-Diesel engine, on foundation with clutch and stub-shaft, \$350.00.—R. Strickland & Co., 13 A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Minneapolis-Moline engine MEU 8x9, 700 rpm, 160 h.p. E. equipped with cooling tower and pump. Price \$2500. Five 70-saw Murray gins. These gins have been removed from the Bailey County gin. They are located on the Alamo Farm 7 miles west of Whiteface, Texas and are in fair condition. Will sell the six gins for \$500.00 where and as they are located. For information call W. W. Wright 3510-29th St., Lubbock, Texas, phone 2-7866.

FOR SALE—One Le Roi V-4 1946 model natural gas engine in excellent condition. One 40 h.p., 220 volt, 800 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 60 h.p., 220 volt, 1800 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 125 h.p., Buda natural gas engine.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—1-3 cylinder 250 h.p., type Y, style V, Fairbanks-Morse oil engine. 4-60" belt standard Mitchell machines with bus suction line.—Doyle K. Stacy, Allen, Texas.

FOR SALE—One (1) two-section heavy-duty motor truck scale, 24' x 9' platform, 20-ton capacity, full capacity beam. One (1) two-section heavy-duty motor truck scale, 34' x 9' platform, 20-ton capacity, complete with Howe Weight-Graph and 20 capacity beam. One (1) Fairbanks-Morse type 3 motor truck scale, 20-ton capacity, 28' x 9' platform, full capacity beam.—For further information and inspection of equipment, contact The South Coast Corporation, 219 Grinage Street, Houma, La.

FOR SALE—2-rebuilt 8 x 9 - 6 cylinder type G Twin City engines, 1-rebuilt 8 x 9 - 4 cylinder type G Twin City engines, sales, parts & service for all sizes of Minneapolis-Moline engines.—Ft. Worth Machinery Co., P. O. Box 1575, Ft. Worth, Texas.

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National Defense Calls for Rural Building Speed-Up

Defense requirements for increased production necessitate a great amount of new and rapid construction in the rural as well as urban areas of Texas, 32 representatives of the steel building industry were told March 21 at a meeting in Dallas.

J. E. Bowen of Detroit, Mich., general manager of Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Stran-Steel Division, reported to a quonset building dealer's meeting arranged by Modern Steel Buildings, Inc., that demand from the nation's industry for new construction has surged upward in recent weeks. Bowen, whose firm manufactures quonsets, said that inquiries from farmers concerning buildings indicate that spring will bring a rural demand equal to or greater than that of industry.

As to availability, Mr. Bowen said that the materials and manpower economies achieved with the prefabricated steel structures place them in a preferred position from a conservation as well as quality standpoint.

Controls on building recently announced by the National Production Authority, he said, largely restrict construction to the essential purposes for which quonsets are primarily designed—industrial and farm.

"These regulations," Mr. Bowen pointed out, "are your directives to the important part each of you has in the national defense program."

While the need for new defense industrial construction is recognized generally, he said, the farm requirements for new buildings are not so widely understood.

"However," he told the group, "today's farm service building is a production tool for national defense. It is as essential a part of farm mechanization as a tractor, a combine or a corn picker. And it is the part of productive farm mechanization most lacking today.

"Quonset farm buildings are engineered and adapted as functional tools to properly handle the quicker harvests, to supplement machinery in increasing production of crops and animals, provide machinery storage and maintenance space, and save higher-cost farm labor."

"Photographs by Gandy"

Several sheep pictures taken by Dalton E. Gandy, field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, are among the illustrations in a new Mississippi Extension Service publication, "More Sheep for Mississippi." E. E. Grissom and Paul F. Newell are authors of the publication.

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GARLAND TEXAS

New Cotton Council Coordinator

Roger W. Smith, formerly of West Point, Miss., has been named coordinator of sales promotion activities between the Memphis and New York offices of the National Cotton Council. A former Mississippi newspaper man, Mr. Smith also has engaged in advertising and retail merchandising work.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- April 2-3-4—Texas Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, Fair Park, Dallas. Jay C. Stiley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, P. O. Box 444 (3116 Commerce St.), Dallas 1, Texas.
- April 9-10—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.
- May 1-3—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., secretary.
- May 4—Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association annual meeting, New Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., recording secretary.
- May 14-15-16—Fifty-fifth annual convention, National Cottonseed Products Association, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- May 30-31-June 1—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting, Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 3-4-5—Joint convention North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh, secretary of North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, secretary of South Carolina association.
- June 4-5—Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association annual convention, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kegnnett, Mo., executive vice-president-secretary-treasurer.
- June 4-5—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary.
- June 10-11-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.
- June 14-15—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.
- June 18-19—Joint convention Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla. T. R. Cain, Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta 3, secretary of Georgia association.
- June 20-21-22—Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

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Helen: Would you indulge in bigamy if it were permitted by law?

Dorothy: Would I? I'd just love two.

A negro cook explains her family affairs to her white mistress as follows: "Yas'm, I got five chillun; I had two by mah fus husban, an' one by dis Sam husband I got now—an' den I had two by mahself."

Eddie, the hardware store clerk, had made a name for himself as the most inefficient and discourteous salesman ever. The atmosphere when he was absent one day was like the tranquil beauty of summer weather after a thunderstorm. One regular customer remarked on the difference.

"Eddie ain't just away," said the proprietor, "he don't work here any more."

"Do you have anyone in mind for the vacancy?" the customer asked.

"Nope," said the proprietor. "Eddie didn't leave no vacancy."

She: Swell party tonight.
He: Yeah, I'd ask you for the next dance, but all the cars are taken.

She stepped out of the bathtub and onto the bathroom scales. Hubby came in the back door unobserved and walked past the bathroom door. He saw what she was doing and inquired, "How many pounds this morning, honey?"

Without bothering to look, she answered, "Fifty, and be sure you don't leave your tongs on the back porch."

Two horse players went crazy. When they were put in a lunatic asylum, they switched and became bookies. They played with pebbles, as they had no loot. Pretty soon they won all the pebbles in the place. One day an inmate walked up to them with a big rock on his shoulder and they refused the bet. One said, "This guy knows something."

A puzzled small girl watched a party of anglers putting off in their boat. "But, Mummy," she asked, "do the fishes like all that beer?"

A film producer was going around the studios one day when he saw a face he didn't know.

"Are you on our staff?" he asked.

"Yes, sir. Your brother engaged me."

"Is that so? What do you do?"

"I'm a writer."

"A writer, did you say?" he asked suspiciously.

"Yes, sir."

"All right—spell something."

"And what are you doing now, honey?"

"Singing in a night club."

"With a band?"

"Oh, no," she tittered, blushing like a sunset. "I wear much more than that."



MITCHELL

Field Representatives

AL HOPSON

Mitchell Representative for West Texas

Al Hopson is a Texan from the word "go". Born in Mansfield, Texas, he moved to Dallas at age 12 and attended school there. He joined the Mitchell Company in 1933 when he was 21 and, except for World War II service, has been there ever since.

Al's first job at the Mitchell Company was in the punch press department where he quickly rose to foreman in a few years. With thousands of other Americans, he went overseas in 1941 and was released after a distinguished career in 1945. During his war service, he flew with the RAF and was a 98-mission pilot in the European theatre with the U. S. Army Air Force. Among his decorations are the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. Back at the company, Al worked as an automatic lathe operator, member of a field repair crew, and then as a full-fledged field representative. He knows Mitchell machinery from "A" to "Z" because he has helped build, maintain and repair it. As West Texas representative, he can be reached at any time at 2120 32nd Street in Lubbock, Texas; telephone 2-6833.

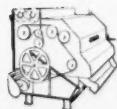
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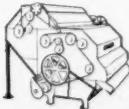
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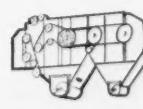
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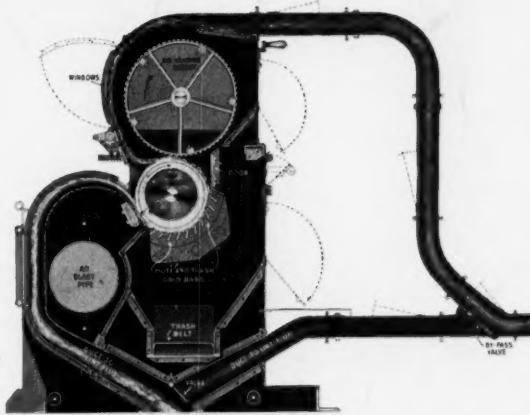
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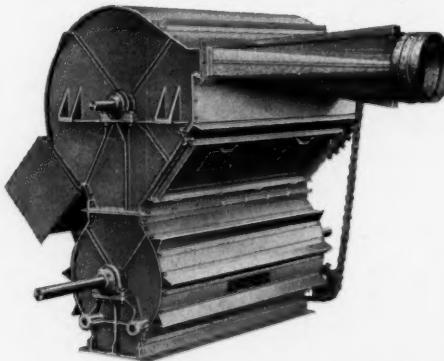
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